

THE TIMES
1785-1985
TomorrowMan in a crisis
Nigel Lawson,
the Chancellor,
faced with the
falling poundWho owns London?
Changing scenery on
the riverbank - how
wharves are giving way
to offices and hotels
Looking after mother
Fiona MacCarthy on a
new history of
pregnancy care
They're off!
This season's
point-to-point
fixtures - full
list and preview

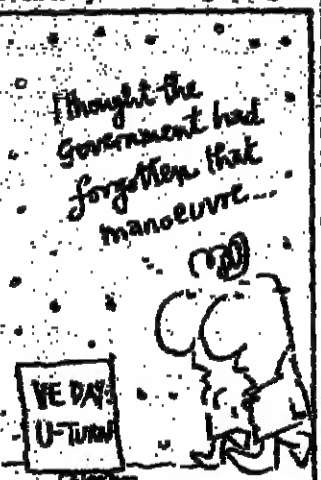
Portfolio

The Times Portfolio
competition prize of £2,000 was
won yesterday by Mr David Foster,
of Teddington, Middlesex.
Portfolio List, page 20; how to
play, information services, back
page.Hopes rise
of averting
rail strikeTomorrow's threatened rail
strike is likely to be called off
today after talks yesterday
between unions and British Rail
on union complaints that
railway workers were being
harrassed for supporting the
miners' strike.
The decision will be made
today.

Child workers

Research shows that 40 per cent
of school children aged 11 to 16
are working, most illegally, and
that a third have had an
accident. Page 3

No to adverts

The Commons voted by 139 to
118 to reject a private member's
Bill allowing the BBC to raise
revenue by advertising. Page 2

VE celebration

Mrs Thatcher has announced a
national celebration to mark the
40th anniversary of VE Day.
Back page

Editor elected

The editorial staff of Le Monde,
the French daily newspaper, has
elected Mr André Fontaine, aged
63, as editor-in-chief.

Lord Allen dies

Lord Allen of Fallowfield,
general secretary of the Union
of Shop, Distributive and Allied
Workers for 17 years until 1979,
has died aged 70.
Obituary, page 16

On the double

Fowler the Gattling both scored
double centuries as England
broke a number of records in the
fourth Test against India. Page 23Leader page 15
Letters: On pits dispute, from
Mr I. Parker, and others;
assessment of teachers, from
Professor J. Honey, and Mr M.
Mavor
Leading articles: Channel
Tunnel: BBC Part 3
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La creme de la creme... property

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Crisis moves buy
breathing space
for weak sterling

By David Smith and Anthony Bevin

The pound jumped more than a cent to \$1.205 against the dollar yesterday, as currency speculators called a halt to the run on sterling. Foreign exchange dealers gave a warning, however, that Monday's crisis moves on interest rates had merely bought breathing space for the pound, and that there had been no fundamental change in market sentiment.

The sterling index rose 0.5 to 71.3, as the pound recorded gains against most currencies. The City took comfort from the pound's improvement, with the Financial Times 30-share index gaining 12.5 to 961.8.

The pound's rise was tentative, however, and sterling is still regarded as highly vulnerable, dealers said.

The Prime Minister told the Commons that the exchange crisis had not been confined to sterling and that the strength of the dollar had hit other European currencies.

Mrs Thatcher said during Prime Minister's question time that record lows had been reached against the dollar by the Swiss and French franc and the Italian lira. The Danish had also hit a 12-year low.

She said: "No single country has enough reserves to counter the large volumes of currency moved around the world."

Mr Peter Rogers, head of the Labour Party's foreign exchange department in New York, said: "The British Government has got a breathing space rather than a permanent turnaround for the pound. I can't believe the Government would allow it, but

the market here believes parity can happen."

The money markets opened in London yesterday convinced that the 2.5 point rise in base rates since last Friday was not enough. The three-month inter-bank rate rose to 12 1/2 per cent, indicating up to 1 extra on base rates, before easing back to 12 1/4.

However, money market traders said that any signs of weakness for the pound will push up rates again to a level at which bank base rates of 12 per cent will be too low.

Mr David Morrison, currency economist at Simon & Coates, the stockbrokers, said: "The Government was unlucky in the foreign exchanges on Monday, it was lucky yesterday. But we are not out of the woods yet."

The pound's rise yesterday reflected profit-taking in the American dollar, on news of prime rate cuts by two US banks, and a 0.1 per cent fall in retail sales in America last month.

The dollar was also hit by persistent market rumours that the Group of Five finance ministers and central bankers of the United States, Britain, Germany, Japan and France, will launch a plan to bring down the dollar by coordinated intervention in the markets.

The Group of Five meets in Washington over the next two days and, while the strength of the dollar will be discussed, agreement on a plan to lower its value is unlikely.

Parliament, page 4
Kenneth Fleet, page 17
Sketch, back pageLawson decries jobs
creation 'witchcraft'

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, last night dismissed appeals for an increase in public sector investment in order to stimulate employment, describing such a policy as "this ancient form of witchcraft."

He told the House of Commons during an Opposition sponsored debate on the reduction of unemployment through public investment "If growth and employment and economic success were simply a matter of public expenditure, everybody would have a successful economy."

But he did identify the pressure for increased public spending as one of the causes of "unemployment" which had reacted against the pound.

He said there had been a feeling in the market that the Government might have lost the willpower and the ability to control its affairs so as to maintain the downward pressure on inflation. Instead he told the House: "In no circumstances will this Government take risks with inflation."

He also emphasized the Government's complete commitment to a policy of tax cuts and lower public expenditure.

The Chancellor said that his critics were the slaves to theory. Commonsense showed that the country could hardly become more efficient and create more jobs by burdening people with more taxation to pay for even higher public expenditure.

But Mr Edward Heath, the former Conservative Prime

Rise in crop
income
'misleading'

By John Young

Agriculture Correspondent

Farm incomes in the United Kingdom rose by an estimated £224 million or 22 per cent last year, more than compensating for the fall of £299 million in 1983.

Those figures, published yesterday in the Government's annual review of agriculture, are almost wholly the result of the record "golden harvest", when grain production soared by nearly five million tonnes to 26.5 million tonnes.

But Mr Michael Jepping, Minister of Agriculture, told MPs that farm incomes were still 8 per cent below 1982, and would be the lowest achieved in the mid-1970s. The imbalance between the arable and the livestock sectors underlined the urgent need for reform of the EEC common agricultural policy, he said.

Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, described the increase shown in the review as misleading. In reality, farm prices were lagging behind production, and investment was static while the industry's debts mounted.

Mr William de Salis, chief economist and land use adviser to the Country Landowners' Association, said that 8 per cent of last year's farm earnings would be swallowed up in meeting the extra cost of the rise in interest charges announced in the past few days. Dairy decline, page 5

Shetlands bask amid the freeze

By Rupert Morris

Snow covered the South-east of England yesterday, and the freezing weather is expected to continue until next week. The Shetlands, for a change, were the warmest place in Britain at 7°C (44°F).

Kent and Essex were among the warmest, with up to 10°C of snow falling. At least 50 of Kent's 794 schools closed for the day, and most of Essex's 713 schools sent their pupils home early. Schools also closed in Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire.

Villages in East Anglia were

cut off by snow drifts, and many minor roads became impassable. In Kent, the Isle of Sheppey was cut off, and several major roads blocked.

Emergency services were kept at full stretch, and in Kent all non-emergency ambulances and journeys were cancelled. Council gritters worked through the night in Kent and Essex, but in some areas heavy snow covered the grit. The Essex towns of Harwich and Clacton were cut off for a while yesterday morning by five foot drifts. Five East Midlands airports near

Derby was closed for more than six hours after overnight snow. The Automobile Association said drivers had become used to the conditions. A spokesman said: "Two weeks ago these conditions would have produced havoc on the roads, but today everyone is coping remarkably well."

Today will be even colder, according to the London Weather Centre, with no prospect of temperatures rising above freezing until next week. Further heavy snowfalls are not expected.

Servicemen made to lie in nuclear dust, hearing told

By Pat Healy

Servicemen were made to "crawl, lie, walk and run" in radioactive dust after one of Britain's nuclear tests, despite a service order that men should be exposed to radiation only where there was "demonstrable, operational necessity".

Seamen were made to sail through a radioactive cloud, created by the biggest of the tests which Ministry of Defence senior officials later described as "a waste of money", the Australian Royal Commission investigating the safety of the tests was told in London yesterday.

Lord Penney, the British

scientist in charge of the test programme, told the commission yesterday that he knew the military had exposed men in those ways, but said he did not know the level of radiation they had received. He said the experiments had been conducted carefully and had been checked according to plans made at the time.

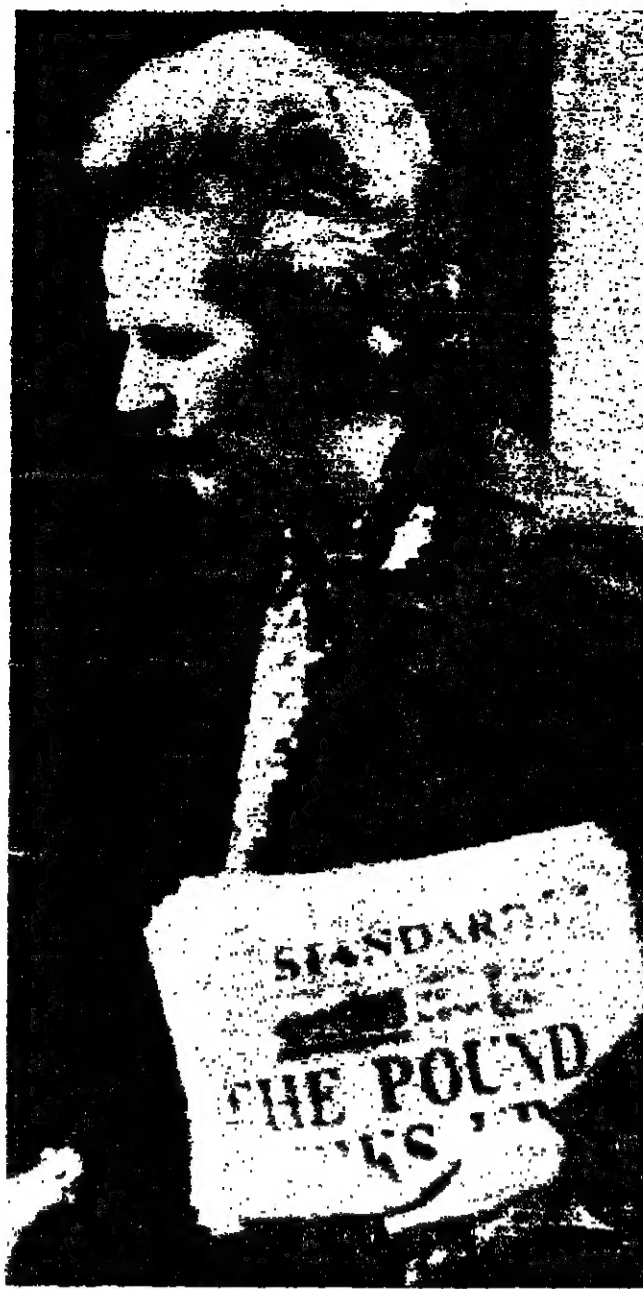
But the experiments had been conducted on military orders, and the military had its own scientific advisers about safety levels.

Lord Penney said he was not aware of fleet orders issued by the Admiralty in January 1951 on the exposure to gamma

radiation of personnel on British ships. The order said there was one overriding principle which should never be lost sight of.

"It is this. All radiation dosage, however small, is harmful. The only excuse for exposing men to it is demonstrable, operational necessity."

Lord Penney agreed that similar knowledge would have been available at the time to the other services, which would have been expected to have issued similar orders. But he denied that it meant that, at service level, it was accepted that there was no safe threshold dose of radiation.



Sterling news: Mrs Thatcher leaving 10 Downing Street yesterday for the Commons debate on the economy and the pound.

Revolt within NUM
gathers impetus

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The impetus towards two rival unions in the mining industry gathered pace yesterday when area leaders of the 3,100 traditionally moderate pitmen in South Derbyshire decided to join the rebellion against the National Union of Mineworkers now under way in Nottinghamshire.

As the two sides in the conflict over colliery closures drifted further apart, another 574 men returned to work for the first time since the dispute began last March, according to official figures from the National Coal Board.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the NCB, was today due to meet Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, for the first time in nearly three months at a gathering of social welfare and trade benevolent organisations in London. But after confirming that the face-to-face meeting would take place, the board later disclosed it had been cancelled.

The about-face indicates just how far apart the two sides are in spite of the NUM's "olive branch" offer to take its entire 26-man national executive into any resumption of negotiations.

National officials of the miners' union yesterday met Mr Stan Orme, Shadow Energy Secretary, for informal talks on the progress of the strike. As he arrived at the House of Commons, Mr Scargill said: "We have intimated our willingness to negotiate, but the NCB have not given any indication to the union of wanting to re-establish talks."

While the negotiating minutes ground to a halt in London events in the coalfields accelerated. The South Derbyshire NUM executive decided to recommend a change of the local rule book to a delegate conference of branch officials tomorrow that exactly follows the revolt in Nottinghamshire.

The coalfield's miners, who have defied the strike call practically to a man, will be recommended to delete national rule 30 which recognises the authority of the pro-strike national executive.

An NCB spokesman in the area said: "On the face of it, it does look like there are going to be two trade unions in the East Midlands. The board will consider the position after the NUM delegate conference on January 26, when Nottinghamshire may be expelled. We shall make a decision then on who it will be that we negotiate with."

Yesterday, Mr Henry Richardson, the ousted left-wing secretary of Nottinghamshire miners, took up his new role as leader of the official NUM in the coalfield, looking for office in the Mansfield area.

Leaders in waiting, page 2
Letters, page 15

Israel predicts
massacres will
follow pullout

There are growing fears that Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon will lead to a new round of vicious inter-communal warfare, when it begins next month (Christopher Walker writes from Jerusalem).

Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, warned yesterday of the "very real possibility" of massacres in the areas vacated. He said this was why he was still pressing hard for an agreement with the Lebanese and Syrians on future security arrangements.

Israel expressed its concern to Mr Brian Urquhart, the special United Nations envoy who began an urgent shuttle mission between Jerusalem, Beirut and Damascus yesterday, designed to break the deadlock in the withdrawal talks.

Report, page 7

Tebbit
sets
terms for
BAe saleBy Jonathan Davis
Business Correspondent

The Government is planning to sell its remaining 48 per cent interest in British Aerospace by the early summer, Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, announced yesterday in his first Commons statement since he was injured in last year's Brighton bomb blast.

Its remaining shares in the former state-owned aircraft manufacturer will be sold on the stock market, probably in May. The sale is expected to raise about £350 million for the Treasury, and will be the first contribution to the record £2,500 million target for the asset sales proceeds which Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, has pencilled in for the coming financial year.

The decision to dispose of the shares was only taken a few days ago, but Mr Tebbit flatly denied suggestions that the Government had been rushed into the sale because of the threat to its financial strategy posed by the sterling crisis. Mr Tebbit said that the Government had clearly signalled its intention to sell its minority holdings, in denationalised companies last year.

He said that special steps would be taken to ensure that the company could not fall into foreign hands.

British Aerospace was nationalised by the last Labour Government in 1977. It became the first big industrial concern to be privatised by 50 per cent of its shares were sold to the public in February 1981.

That sale raised £150m, but since then its shares have more than doubled, and the Government's 48 per cent holding was valued at £355 million last night. Trading in the shares was suspended yesterday morning in advance of Mr Tebbit's statement.

The sale of the Government's share will be accompanied at the same time by the company offering new shares of its own in a bid to raise up to £150 million of new capital for what Sir Austin Pearce, the chairman, described as its own longer term financial requirements.

The unusual hybrid issue, the first of its kind in the privatisation programme, could affect the price the Government obtains.

British Aerospace is one of Britain's largest industrial companies, employing 54,000 people. It manufactures a wide range of civil and military aircraft. Kenneth Fleet, page 17

Maxwell sells Fleet stake

Pergamon Press, the private publishing group led by Mr Robert Maxwell, has sold its 15.76 per cent stake in Fleet Holdings, the Daily Express and Sunday Express group, to United Newspapers for £30.6 million, our City Editor writes. United owns a series of magazines and provincial newspapers, including Punch, Exchange and Mail, Yorkshire Post and Sheffield Star.

The deal will leave Pergamon with £20 million cash and 3.4 million United shares, 4.5 per cent of its equity. United already owns 2.1 million, or 18.25 per cent.

Kenneth Fleet, page 17

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MPs reject advertising on BBC as Ashton Bill divides Labour

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

The House of Commons last night rejected, by 159 votes to 118, the idea of allowing the BBC to raise revenue through advertising on television.

A ten-minute rule Bill, proposed by Mr Joe Ashton, Labour MP for Bassettlaw, was the first test of parliamentary opinion on the controversial issue, and it immediately provoked an astonishing public dispute on the Labour benches.

In a highly personal attack, Mr Brian Sedgmore, MP for Hackney South and Shoreditch, accused Mr Ashton of abandoning his socialist principles, misleading the public, and attempting to kill public service broadcasting by handing the BBC over to commercial interests.

Although Mr Ashton's proposals were successfully opposed in a free vote, they received considerable support

from Conservative backbenchers, a point that will not escape the notice of Mrs Thatcher, a supporter of limited advertising, especially as ministers and aides did not vote.

Mr Ashton said the BBC's proposal to increase the licence fee to £65 a year would bear very heavily on the poorer section of the community.

"It is not that they don't want to pay a £65 television licence fee: it is just they can never afford to pay the whole £65 fee," he said.

Mr Ashton, who was cheered loudly by Labour MPs when he admitted that a number of his colleagues were opposed in principle to advertising, maintained that the BBC would have to show just one commercial an hour to be able to keep the licence fee at its present level of £46.

Not all programmes need contain advertising. The BBC

could choose to carry advertising with *Dynasty*, *Dallas*, *Hi-de-Hi* and *Blankety-Blank*, but leave *Panorama* and *Newsnight* alone.

There was already massive unofficial advertising on the BBC every day, mainly involving sporting events.

Mr Sedgmore said he never expected a Labour MP to introduce a Bill which put the BBC in private hands, and he had been horrified by the way Mr Ashton had run his campaign on the radio and Press in favour of advertising.

"He knows the long term calamitous consequences of what he is proposing, but he simply does not care. By bringing this Bill before the House he is combining, as only he is capable, rampant populism and philistinism, with a profound ignorance of television."

Parliament, page 4

Unions will defy TUC on ballot cash

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Union leaders of nearly 1.5 million engineering and electrical workers yesterday confirmed their intention to defy TUC policy on acceptance of state cash aid for secret ballots.

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union now face the risk of suspension from the Trades Union Congress at next week's meeting of the TUC general council.

Their rebellion will be discussed this morning at a meeting of the TUC's key employment policy and organization committee, but no firm conclusions are likely. A confidential policy paper from Congress House staff calls for delay on the whole issue of how the labour movement should respond to the trade union legislation, even though the original boycott strategy is falling into disrepute.

The British Air Line Pilots' Association has joined the ranks of those seeking to take advantage of the Employment Act 1980 provisions for compensating unions for the cost of ballots before strikes and for

the election of national executives. And the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, with 300,000 members, is also reconsidering its position.

Unions have to apply for retrospective payments before February 4, and it is clear that the engineering workers and the electricians will not be deflected from their intention to take advantage of the legislation. The AUEW stands to gain about £1.5 million.

Both unions have used the system of secret ballots for union elections for the past decade.

Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the EETPU, said: "We certainly have no wish to find ourselves at loggerheads with the TUC, but we believe our case is honourable, realistic, and in the best interests of our members. We stand by our original decision and very much hope that the collective wisdom of the trade union movement will ensure that this matter is laid to rest."

The million-strong AUEW will announce the result of a membership ballot on the issue in two weeks.

Curbs for onshore oil field

By John Young

Oil companies seeking to develop new onshore fields will be required to show that the need for the development outweighs the environmental objections, under the terms of a new circular issued yesterday by the Department of the Environment.

It acknowledges "Considerable public concern about the possible effects on the countryside and about how far it is possible to strike an acceptable balance between the exploitation of this important national resource and the protection of the environment."

Production of oil and gas from the North Sea is expected to peak around 1985-86, and new fields are needed, both on and off shore, to take over from those now in decline, it says. But the nation's interest in developing indigenous onshore oil and gas can be in conflict with that of protecting the environment.

The value of onshore oil production this year is expected to be around £50 million, it says.

The Council for the Protection of Rural England said last night that for the first time the Government had recognized explicitly that there should be "no go" areas for oil and gas exploration.

Planning Control over Oil and Gas Operations, Stationery Office £2.50.

Guidelines on nursing homes

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Detailed guidance for health authorities on how to register and inspect the rapidly growing number of private nursing homes was published yesterday, with government support.

Under legislation which came into force on January 1, private and voluntary nursing homes, of which there are between 1,200 and 1,300, and which now contain almost 40,000 patients, will have to be inspected twice a year. The number of patients has risen by a third in six years.

New machinery to de-register homes has been introduced which broadly takes such issues out of magistrates' courts, where health and local authorities have had difficulty in convincing magistrates that a home should be closed when efforts to improve its standards have failed.

Instead authorities now have powers to ask a magistrate to de-register, with home owners having the right to appeal to a tribunal which will consist of a lawyer, a doctor and nurse.

A national "blacklist" is also being created of owners of homes of which the registration has been cancelled.

sources who have alleged an intelligence link with the killing, but he did volunteer to take a lie detector test.

Mr Dalyell told Mr Cozens: "In anticipation of top-level ministerial meetings, involving the Prime Minister, intelligence was told to do everything possible to identify the origin of the leaks of information about the Belgrano. Under pressure to come up with information about the leaks, intelligence decided to 'take a look' at the house of the aunt of Commander Robert Green."

The MP told *The Times* last night: "It is a matter of fact that on March 19, I wrote a key letter to the Secretary of State for Defence. It is equally a matter of fact that intelligence intruders went into the house of Hilda Murrell on March 21. People have to draw their own conclusions about the juxtaposition of events."

From Craig Seton, Mansfield

Mr Roy Lynk and Mr David Prendergast bristled with anger at any suggestion that they have organized a "breakaway" union in Nottinghamshire where they have emerged from their low profile full-time posts to become, effectively, the leaders of the coalfield's 28,000 working miners.

The Nottinghamshire area faces expulsion from the National Union of Mineworkers on January 29 unless it retreats from rule changes made to give it independence from the authority of the national body.

Mr Henry Richardson, the pro-Strike general secretary in Nottinghamshire, was stripped of his full-time post on Tuesday and Mr Ray Chadburn, the area president, says his own position is now "untenable".

That has left Mr Lynk, aged 52, and Mr Prendergast, aged 37, in charge of the Nottinghamshire "dissidents". For 10 months they have remained out



Mr Henry Richardson: Stripped of his office

of the spotlight while the divisions arising from the miners' strike have spread around them, but by yesterday they were facing up to the fact that it will be up to them to lead the Nottinghamshire moderates to an independent union existence. If expulsion goes ahead.

Their full-time positions, financial secretary and agent and pensions and benevolent officer respectively, are hardly bastions of trade union power, but the two men believe the support of the area's working miners gives them the authority and strength they need to stand firm.

They seem unlikely targets for the vilification being heaped on them by the left for their support of the Nottinghamshire miners who voted by 73 per cent to defy the strike. Both men are Labour supporters and trade unionists, and started work in the pits in their teens. Mr Lynk was a branch secretary in Nottinghamshire for 18 years and Mr Prender-

gast the youngest branch secretary in the county.

Mr Lynk, who is now acting general secretary, followed his father and grandfather into the pits at the age of 14 and his son, aged 18, has now carried on the tradition into the fourth generation. Mr Lynk has five other children.

In his early twenties he contracted an industrial disease of the wrist (those were the days of the pick and shovel) felt he was unfairly treated when he returned to work and eventually stood for union office against an official he felt had not helped him.

Mr Lynk, who says he is a Labour supporter in the Wilson-Callaghan tradition, has been a full-time official in Nottinghamshire for the past five years.

He said yesterday "At the start of this struggle I was in favour of fighting pick closures, but 73 per cent of Nottinghamshire men said they would not strike without a national ballot and I have not moved an inch since then in my support of them."

He added: "If we are expelled we will have to go to the membership and say we need a general secretary in Nottinghamshire and then it will be up to them. They want to belong to a union where they have some kind of control."

Mr Prendergast, married with three children, is a forceful self-confident person who shoots off his views in rapid fire. He admitted quite candidly: "I wanted to be a Nottinghamshire miners' leader because they are the finest people and it would be an honour to serve them."

Mr Prendergast would not commit himself on whether he would stand for office as general secretary in Nottinghamshire if the expulsion went ahead but he said "I would not shrink my responsibilities. If I was asked I would respond, but at the moment it is only speculation."

Working miners' leaders in waiting

From Craig Seton, Mansfield

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NUR gives details on loan to miners

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The National Union of Railwaysmen has complied with a request to supply details of the £100,000 loan it made to the National Union of Mineworkers by the sequestrators appointed to seize the NUM's £8 million assets.

The union's compliance comes a few hours before it was due to appear in the High Court today to reply to orders requiring it to give such details.

Lawyers from the sequestrators, appointed from the City firm of accountants Price Waterhouse, are studying the information

and it is likely that it will be placed before the court for a judge to determine if the loan constitutes a contempt of court.

There are a number of other civil actions pending. Tomorrow there will be a preliminary hearing in an action challenging mass picketing. The action by 19 Yorkshire miners against Mr Arthur Scargill, NUM president, and others of conspiracy to assault and intimidate working miners and involves claims for damages.

● The European Parliament has launched an inquiry into alleged police violence during the miners' strike, after a campaign by Mr Les Hucksfield, Labour MP for Merseyside East.

Representatives of all political parties are expected to visit picket line trouble spots in the course of its inquiry and a report will be presented to the parliament.

● Mr Birk McSparran, aged 41, a striking miner from Ellistown colliery, Leicester, was yesterday elected to the national executive of the NUM. He replaces Mr Roy Otley.

Shot man 'begged for help'

Mr Ravindra Mhatre, an Indian diplomat who was abducted in Birmingham in February last year was allowed to write letters pleading for his life before being shot three times and killed by a squad of Kashmiri extremists, it was alleged at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Mhatre, the assistant commissioner at the Indian High Commission in Birmingham, wrote the letters to senior colleagues asking for help. Mr Igor Judge, QC, for the prosecution, said.

Abdul Rashid, aged 27, from Paris, France, and Muhammad Riaz, aged 22, of Jarrow, 38, Liverpool, denied murder, kidnapping and unlawful possession of firearms. Muhammad Riaz, aged 22, of Jarrow, 38, Liverpool, denied murder, kidnapping and unlawful possession of firearms. Muhammad Riaz, aged 22, of Jarrow, 38, Liverpool, denied murder, kidnapping and unlawful possession of firearms.

The trial continues today.

Court told of dealings in ordnance

A former top manager at a Royal Ordnance factory said yesterday that he stole ammunition and a rocket launcher and sold them for thousands of pounds to a former policeman turned arms dealer.

Wesley Harris, aged 58, told Chester Crown Court he would take the factory at Alsegar, Cheshire, on his bicycle, steal the ammunition and hide it in a basement for later collection.

Harris, of Heath End Road, Alsegar, has admitted three charges of stealing more than 28,000 rounds of ammunition and a rocket launcher from the factory. He was giving evidence at the trial of Anthony Chapman, aged 38, an arms dealer of Norton Green, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, who has denied three charges of handling the stolen ammunition and rocket launcher.

The trial continues today.

Putney victims died of crushing and asphyxia

The inquest on five women and three men, killed in the gas explosion at Newnham House, Mazon Fields, Putney, south west London last Thursday was opened at Battersea Coroners' Court yesterday and adjourned until February 5 when it is expected to be further adjourned.

Dr Rufus Crompton, director of the department of forensic medicine at St George's Hospital, London, said most of the victims died from crush injuries and asphyxia.

The dead were identified as Mr Maurice Emberson, aged 74,

a retired wine merchant and his wife Phyllis, aged 77, of flat 11; Mr Norman Wilkes, aged 68, a tour operator and his wife Janet, aged 70, of flat 7; Mrs Cassandra Weeks, aged 85, of flat 6; Mr Panagiotis Mitropoulos, aged 39, a shipping executive, of flat 2; Mrs Elsie Kellerman, aged 60, of flat 4; and Miss Karen Krejci, aged 30, a gaming inspector, of flat 9.

Dr Paul Knapman, the coroner, said: "Relatives have the absolute right to attend the full inquest and ask questions of the witnesses being called."

MP refers Murrell case to Thatcher

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, yesterday told the police that he believed that the Prime Minister could help them with their inquiries into the death of Miss Hilda Murrell.

The MP said in a Commons debate on December 19 that Miss Murrell had been killed after she had disturbed members of the intelligence services on March 21, as they were searching her Shrewsbury home for papers relating to the sinking of the General Belgrano during the 1982 Falklands conflict. Miss Murrell, aged 78, was the aunt of Commander Robert Green, a former naval officer who held a key intelligence post during the Falklands campaign.

In a letter to Mr Robert Cozens, Chief Constable of West Mercia, Mr Dalyell said yesterday: "The police should

not be content with bland assurances that intelligence was not involved but should cross-question Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Peter Mervin (director of Government Communications Headquarters), and some of their subordinates - and, indeed, the head of the intelligence services, the Prime Minister - on how much they have been told, and when they were told it."

Mr Dalyell, who was yesterday questioned for more than three hours at the Commons by senior officers from the West Mercia force also said in his letter: "I do not know the identity of Miss Murrell's killer. All I can do is to point you in the direction of those who, I believe, can help - and this I have done."

During the Commons interview, led by Chief Det Supt David Cole, Mr Dalyell refused to disclose the identity of the

sources who have alleged an intelligence link with the killing, but he did volunteer to take a lie detector test.

Mr Dalyell told Mr Cozens: "In anticipation of top-level ministerial meetings, involving the Prime Minister, intelligence was told to do everything possible to identify the origin of the leaks of information about the Belgrano. Under pressure to come up with information about the leaks, intelligence decided to 'take a look' at the house of the aunt of Commander Robert Green."

The MP told *The Times* last night: "It is a matter of fact that on March 19, I wrote a key letter to the Secretary of State for Defence. It is equally a matter of fact that intelligence intruders went into the house of Hilda Murrell on March 21. People have to draw their own conclusions about the juxtaposition of events."

Ghost town warning for Dover

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

Dover will become a "ghost town" and most of the short-haul Channel ferries will go out of business if a Channel tunnel is built, the new owner of Sealink said yesterday. Sea Containers, the Bermuda-based shipping group which bought Sealink from British Rail last summer, also announced a number of changes in its ferry services, which will lead to the expansion of Harwich and Folkestone, but reductions at Dover, Newhaven and Holyhead.

In a blunt attack on the plans for a fixed road or rail link across the Channel, which are now being considered by the Government, Mr James Sherwood, the chairman of Sea Containers, said: "I can say with certainty that once the tunnel is open, Sealink UK and all the other operators, will be out of business on all the routes which connect south-east England and the range of ports from Dieppe to Zeebrugge." He said that his company would be joining the Dover Harbour Board and all other interested parties in opposing the scheme.

Mr Sherwood said he did not believe that a tunnel could be financed by the private sector without some sort of guarantees from the British and French governments. Although Mr Thatcher has so far ruled out committing any public funds to a Channel fixed link, he feared that she may eventually decide it was a "necessary installation to the Britain both socially and commercially to the European Community". If that happened, the Government might agree to guarantee a bond issue to finance the building of either a tunnel or a combined bridge and tunnel scheme.

Such a scheme would, however, take up to 10 years to get off the ground, and by then Mr Sherwood said, British Ferries, the Sea Containers company which now owns Sealink, "would have redeployed its forces elsewhere."

Leading article, page 15

The photograph of the London Schools Symphony Orchestra on January 14 showed double-bass players not cellists.

Correction

The photograph of the London Schools Symphony Orchestra on January 14 showed double-bass players not cellists.

BAA backs expansion

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

The British Airports Authority yesterday dropped its opposition to a fifth terminal at Heathrow, after the recommendations of Mr Graham Eyre, QC, the Stansted inquiry inspector, in December.

This means development of both Stansted and Heathrow in line with the inspector's findings is more likely, although the Government still faces widespread opposition in the Commons.

In a statement, the BAA board called urgently for a new

terminal at Stansted by 1990 capable of handling 15 million passengers a year; "expedient" removal of the Perry Oaks sludge works, to provide additional capacity at Heathrow by the mid-1990s; and abandonment of the proposed limit of 275,000 flights a year when the fourth terminal at Heathrow becomes operational in the autumn.

The statement was welcomed by British Airways, which, unlike the authority, supported a fifth terminal at Heathrow throughout. The fullest development of Heathrow's potential was in the best interests of passengers, airlines, and Great Britain, the airline said.

Mr Eyre, in his report, recommended that Stansted should be developed to the maximum capacity of its one existing runway (around 25 million passengers a year); a fifth terminal for Heathrow to raise capacity from 38 million in 1985 to 53 million in the 1990s; and dropping the proposed 275,000 limit on Heathrow flights.

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Software firms blame pirates for big losses

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Supporters of a private member's Bill against computer software piracy have produced figures showing that serious damage to the industry has resulted from inadequate safeguards.

The Federation Against Software Theft (Fast), which has surveyed 27 companies, expects the Bill, introduced by Mr William Powell, Conservative MP for Corby, to have its second reading on February 22. The 27 companies, micro-computer developers, said in 1982 that

they had suffered serious losses from unauthorized copying. Fast says that 10 companies (37 per cent) have now gone into liquidation or become intractable. One other company, unable to survive on its own, has been taken over.

Of the remaining 16, three have moved out of developing new software and are now retailing it only. In addition, three companies have taken, or are in the process of taking, legal action against alleged pirates and a further three would have done so, but for the expense, Fast says.

Police force may have civilian head

By Stewart Tendler

A civilian may be recruited to take over the duties of assistant chief constable in one of Britain's largest police forces, after discussions between the Home Office and the force on management reorganization.

If the change goes ahead the civilian, recruited to the West Midlands force would not be in charge of police operations but become a senior executive controlling administration.

The development, would cause consternation in police ranks, but some police representatives recognize that the police service, with a budget running to billions of pounds, needs properly-trained administrators to run extensive bureaucracies.

The police authority is understood to have approached the Home Office last year and a reorganization plan for the force has been drawn up reducing the number of assistant chief constables from six.

French TV satellite wins

Television viewers in Britain will be tuning into English-speaking programmes beamed from a French satellite next year, two years before a British satellite can be launched.

The French government has confirmed that its satellite will

be ready for launch by July of next year, and will come on air in the autumn. The French spacecraft called TDF-1, will have three channels. Two will be operated by Television Luxembourg - a television version of the radio station - and another by the French.

The Government is studying measures to repeal legislation considered hostile to the Irish identity of Northern Ireland's minority Roman Catholics.

The symbolic of those is the Flags and Emblems Act, which makes it an offence to fly the Irish tricolour if a breach of the peace is likely. Although the Act has been used infrequently, nationalists see it as part of unionism's inability and refusal to recognize their Irish identity.

Other reforms being considered include changes in the law which make it illegal for street names in the north to be in anything other than English, which effectively makes it an offence for names of streets to be in Gaelic.

Another area is in electoral law where nationalists want changes in rules restricting voting rights in local government and assembly elections for some people born in the republic.

The Government has yet to decide whether changes should be piecemeal or part of a package of measures, but believes that the timing of

reform is important. It is anxious that the proposals are not seen as being an attempt by the Government to "prop up" the Social Democratic and Labour Party before the local government elections in May when they are again to be challenged for the nationalist vote by Provisional Sinn Féin.

Repeal of the Flags and Emblems Act was first recommended in 1974, and 11 years later, its removal from the statute book would raise passions in a province where flags and symbols are of paramount importance. Two

Cardinal Glemp to visit Poles in Britain

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Cardinal Jozef Glemp of Poland is to make his first visit to Britain next month, it was announced yesterday.

He is coming for 10 days to talk to senior church leaders, to visit the Polish communities in Britain, and to convey his thanks for British voluntary help to Poland in the past few years.

He will be the guest in England of Cardinal Basil Hume of Westminster and in Scotland of Cardinal Gordon Gray of Edinburgh. He is also expected to meet the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

No arrangements have apparently been made so far for him to meet government ministers, the announcement emphasized that the visit was "pastoral". But such a meeting would not be unlikely.

The Rev Jerzy Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Bishops' Conference, is in London arranging details of the visit.

In addition to the fund for assistance to Polish children, voluntary agencies in Britain have organized collections of money and food for Poland at times of economic difficulty.

Many children work illegally and are exposed to accidents

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A survey of schoolchildren aged between 11 and 16 shows that 40 per cent are working, most illegally, and that almost a third of those have had an accident at work.

The research was carried out by the Low Pay Unit and the Open University on 1,700 schoolchildren in London, Luton and rural Bedfordshire.

One in five worked in shops, and a similar number did manual jobs such as cleaning, furniture removals, building work, sewing machine and garage work, according to the report published today.

"While most child labour no longer conforms to the Dickensian stereotype of cruelty and exploitation, there are nevertheless reasons to be concerned at these high proportions of illegal employment," the Low Pay Unit says.

It adds that if one applies the 40 per cent of children who have a part-time job during term-time to the national scene, as many as 2.5 million children may be working part-time.

A total of 30 per cent had

suffered accidents at work and almost one in 10 of those accidents was serious enough to merit a visit to the doctor.

One third of the working children said they suffered from fatigue, and fewer than one in five received any kind of protective clothing from employers.

The report says that, for many families, children's employment may be a question of necessity rather than choice. More than half the working children were earning £1 an hour or less in 1982-83, and about one fifth earned less than 50p an hour.

Most worked for 10 hours or fewer a week. But some, including one London boy working 36 hours a week for 17p an hour in a local shop, did a full-time job on top of school work.

The Low Pay Unit says that the regulations protecting children at work are patchily and poorly enforced. The Employment of Children Act 1973 has never been implemented because of lack of resources.

The unit calls for this law to be put into effect and for a public inquiry to look at how illegal employment can be stopped.

Working Children: Low Pay pamphlet No 34, from the Low Pay Unit, 9 Upper Berkeley St, London W1H 8BY. (£1.70 incl p & p.)

● Schools, colleges and universities are failing to provide rural communities with the education and training they need if they are to survive, according to a report published today.

The Arkleton Trust, which studies new approaches to rural development, says in the report, *Education, Training and Rural Development*, that agricultural training is geared to the needs of large farmers, rather than to part-time smallholders who make up most of the population.

● A high-level deputation from the National Union of Teachers will meet Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, on Monday to discuss assessment of teachers. **Letters, page 15**



Stage award for Glenda Jackson

Camera angle: Sir John Gielgud, who presented the British Theatre Association's best actress award yesterday to Glenda Jackson for her performance in *Strange Interlude*.

The prize for best actor was shared by Brian Cox, *Rat in the Skull* and *Strange Interlude*, and Antony Sher, *Richard III*. National Theatre directors, Peter Gill and Christopher Morahan, shared the best director prize, Mr Gill for *Venice Preserv'd* and *Fool for Love*, and Mr Morahan for *Wild Honey*.

Best supporting actress was Zoe Wanamaker for *Mother Courage* and best supporting actor Roger Lloyd Pack for *Wild Honey* and *One For The Road*, by Harold Pinter, which was also best new play.

London bargains for Concorde trippers

There are an estimated 85,000 Americans in London trying to take advantage of the US dollar's unprecedented strength against the value of the British pound, according to the London Tourist Board.

That number represents a 20 per cent increase on last year, in what is considered the low season for tourists.

Many Americans have found that the strength of their currency means that they do not even have to stay the night but that the savings from shopping in London makes a one-day trip worthwhile.

Harrods reported that an American couple flew into London on Concorde for the first day of its winter sale, and flew out that same night, claiming that the cost of flying by Concorde had been cancelled

out by the bargains at the Knightsbridge store.

A Californian customer spent all day yesterday at Harrods, completely fitting out his new house, buying everything from carpets to the kitchen sink.

While the high street stores are celebrating record sales due to the tourist boom, retailers yesterday expressed fears about London's capacity to accommodate so many bargain-hungry Americans.

"When the pound reaches parity with the dollar there will be an emotional landmark which will bring over the most unbelievable influx of tourists Britain has ever seen, and I do not think the facilities are there to house them," Mr Michael Ellis-Jones, managing director of Harvey Nichols, said.

Pathologist refused to handle Aids man's body

A pathologist refused to handle the body of a man who died from Aids because he was frightened of contracting the disease, it was claimed yesterday.

Professor David Bowen said he could not examine the body of Mr Edward Cairns because of his condition. When Mr Cairns, aged 34, an illustrator died, frightened mortuary staff would not take his body out of a sealed plastic bag and no post-mortem examination was held. Yesterday, the Hammersmith recorded an open verdict.

After the inquest, the coroners' officer, Mr Derek Briggs, said the reason why the pathologist would not carry out an examination was because of the "risk of infection". He said Professor Bowen reported to the court that "further examination of the body was precluded by the nature of his condition".

Mr Briggs added: "Most pathologists refuse to carry out the operation".

Mr Cairns, of Tremmer Gardens, north Kensington, west London, died in his bed. His body was found by a friend, Mr Noel Chapman.

After the inquest, Mr Cairns's GP Dr Charles Farthing, said: "It would have been useful if they had carried out a post mortem examination because we still don't know what causes Aids."

Savings shop to advise investors

Britain's first savings shop, intended to make high finance easier for the man in the street, opened yesterday in Hope Street, Glasgow.

The shop is claimed to be the first in Britain where people can carry out building society transactions, buy and sell shares, invest in unit trusts, take out insurance or a mortgage and get "free and unbiased" financial advice.

Three more surrogate babies expected

By Colin Hughes

Three more British surrogate mothers are pregnant with paid-for babies, with the first scheduled to deliver in the spring, it was confirmed yesterday.

Mrs Harriett Blankfield, director of the American National Center for Surrogate Parenting, also said that Mrs Kim Cotton, the first British commercial surrogate mother, had not yet been paid the £6,500 she was contracted to receive from the agency.

Mrs Cotton, of Finchley, north London, gave birth 12 days ago. The High Court has granted care and control to the baby's natural father and his wife, who have taken the child to their home abroad.

Mrs Blankfield said that Mrs Cotton may not be paid because she might be in breach of contract for selling her story to the *Daily Star* newspaper, for a reported £20,000. She added that legal advice is also being sought by the agency on whether criminal charges may be brought under the Adoption Act, which lays down sanctions against payment for transferring the custody of a child.

● Mr Peter Brinvels, Conservative MP for Leicester East, yesterday called on the Government to ban the use of National Health Service facilities for surrogate babies.

● Women's bodies have become "living laboratories" for test-tube baby researchers, while the babies are being regarded as consumer products, Dr Robyn Rowland, a psychologist who resigned from Australia's leading in-vitro fertilisation centre, said yesterday.

"I think some of these techniques are so reprehensible that we must do something to make sure we don't just gallop ahead without knowing what is going on," she said at a meeting of opponents to IVF research on embryos in the House of Commons yesterday.

The Queen visits Princess

The Queen yesterday interrupted her new year holiday at Sandringham to visit her sister Princess Margaret for the first time since the Princess's operation to remove a small portion of her left lung, which proved not to be malignant.

Travelling in an Andover of the Queen's Flight, the Queen flew from RAF Marham, near Sandringham, to RAF Northolt, Princess Margaret is recuperating at home at Kensington Palace after eight days in the Brompton Hospital, where she was taken after complaining of chest pains.

The Queen is expected to fly back to Sandringham tomorrow.

Reform of laws on child custody urged

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Widescale reforms to prevent "tug-of-war" children falling victim to clashing legal systems within the United Kingdom, are urged by the Law Commission of England and Wales and Scottish Law Commission in a report published yesterday.

At present custody orders made in one part of the United Kingdom may have little effect in another, and in each part the procedures for enforcing the orders are full of loopholes, the report says.

The result is that parents are tempted to flout the law in their fight to secure custody, and in spite of courts' efforts to put the needs of children first, they end up the victims.

In an example of the defects, the commissions cite a case of a child, John, aged 10, who lives in England with his mother. His father, who lives in Scotland, starts divorce there. Both English and Scottish courts can decide on the boy's custody. The Scottish court gives the father custody, the English court awards it to the mother.

The report outlines a number of proposals for reform, contained in a draft child custody Bill which would also put the United Kingdom house in order, at the same time as the Government has announced that it will legislate to enable the

implementation of two international conventions on child abduction.

Dr Peter North, principal of Jesus College, Oxford, and consultant to the Law Commission, said yesterday that it was "desirable" both in the report proposals and the international conventions should be implemented. "Otherwise one has the rather unsatisfactory situation where it might be easier to get back a child abducted to France than one taken from England to Scotland."

The commissions call for new rules to settle the particular United Kingdom country in which a custody case can be decided; to enforce orders made in one country in the others; and to enforce the orders within the country they are made. There should be a uniform jurisdictional scheme aimed at ensuring, as far as possible, that the courts of only one United Kingdom country could make a custody order at a particular time.

The report also calls for improved enforcement procedures. **Report on the custody of children: jurisdiction and enforcement within the United Kingdom;** (Stationery Office Command 9419; £10.65).

Kidney man to leave hospital

By A Staff Reporter

Mr Derek Sage, the kidney dialysis patient who was refused treatment by Oxfordshire health authority, is being discharged today from the London hospital where he has been privately treated since last week.

His case aroused controversy when the authority said it had stopped treating him after two years because he had such a "poor quality of life".

Mr Sage, aged 44, will today return to the Simon House hostel for single homeless men in Oxford, where he has lived for eight years.

He will return to St John and St Elizabeth Hospital in north London twice a week by car from Simon House for dialysis.

Mr Mike Hall, warden of Simon House, said he has written to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, asking him to use his powers to take over responsibility for paying for Mr Sage's treatment.

Control call on loft conversions

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent

Loft conversions and stone cladding for houses should be subject to planning permission to control the spread of poorly designed and intrusive additions, the Royal Town Planning Institute has recommended.

In reply to a consultation document from the Department of the Environment on possible restrictions on such alterations, the institute says that although they can be acceptable, full planning control is needed to reconcile the reasonable requirements of property owners with the views of neighbours and the wider public.

It rejects as impractical half-measures such as restrictions on the scale and proportions of loft extensions, and suggests that any development involving alterations to the roof of a house or the adding of windows above the level of existing windows should require planning permission.

Fluoride link to cancer rejected

Adding fluoride to water does not cause cancer or increase the death rate from the disease, a government working party has concluded.

Reports from the United States and elsewhere that added fluoride does cause cancer are due to "errors in data, errors in analytical techniques and errors in scientific logic", the working party, led by Professor George Knox, Professor of Social Medicine at Birmingham University says.

Fluoridation of Water and Cancer; Stationery Office (£6.70p).

Ex-race trainer sent for trial

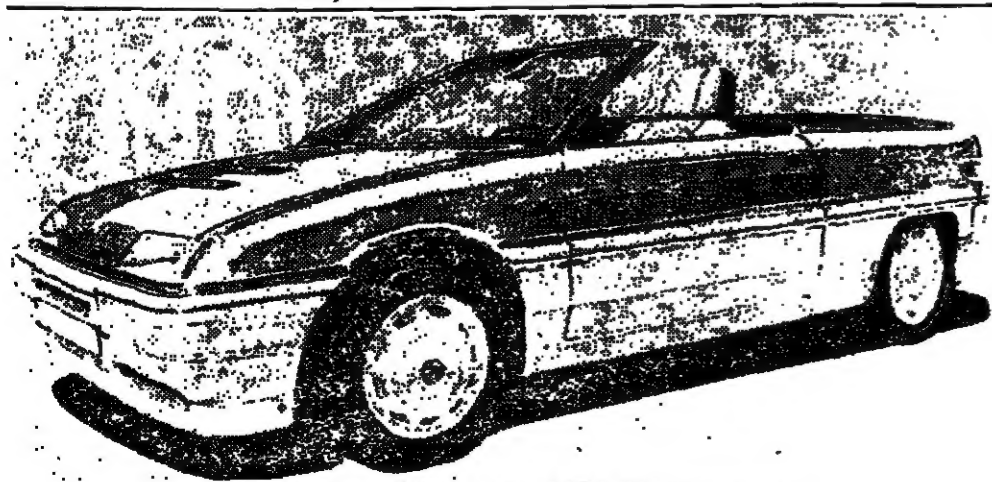
Andrew John Young, aged 28, a former racehorse trainer, of Whitehouse Stud, Newmarket, was committed for trial yesterday to York Crown Court by Magistrates at Malton North Yorkshire, on four charges of theft, involving £6,400.

Reporting restrictions were lifted during the brief hearing and Mr Barry Newton, for the prosecution, asked to call 14 witnesses including Kevin Bond, the Southampton footballer.

Lord Linley fails to attend court

Lord Linley, aged 23, Princess Margaret's son, who was listed at St Albans Magistrates' Court to face a charge of exceeding the 70 mph limit on the M1 in Hertfordshire, failed to answer the speeding summons yesterday.

Police said a new summons will be sent by recorded delivery to Lord Linley's address at Kensington Palace.



The prototype of the open top MG Midget sports car.

MG two-seater to be made again

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Austin Rover is poised to resume production of a two-seater open top MG sports car for the first time since it closed the MG factory at Abingdon, near Oxford, more than five years ago.

A prototype of a new MG Midget is already under test at Canley, Coventry, headquarters of Mr Roy Axe, Austin Rover's director of design.

Today's issue of *Motor* magazine reports that the new

MG Midget will rely heavily on the company's link with Honda of Japan. It will use the same floor pan and many of the lower bodypanels of the new Rover 2000 series.

As with the new Rover, it will have a redesigned front end to give it an identity of its own, and be powered by the same 1.3 litre three valves per cylinder Honda engine as the Rover 213.

It will also be offered with

the bigger Longbridge-made 1.6 litre engine which will be seen in the Rover 216 when that car is launched in a couple of months.

With so many parts in common, the new MG and the Rover can be assembled on the same tracks at Longbridge. This will reduce production costs considerably, and will enable Austin Rover to offer a small open sports car similar to the Reliant SS1

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PARLIAMENT JANUARY 15 1985

Strength of pound

Kinnock attack

Jobs call from Labour

Britain still worth investing in - PM

Government will retain special share in BAE to keep it British

STERLING

Britain was still worth investing in, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, declared during a Commons question time defence of the Government's handling of the sterling crisis.

She stressed that speculation had gone on against all countries in Europe, not just the pound. Record lows against the US dollar had been reached by the Swiss franc, Italian lira, the French franc and the Deutsche mark.

No single country (she said) has enough reserves to counter the large volumes of currency moved around the world.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, asked the Prime Minister to help the pound by seeking the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, to cut the interest rate.

Mr Jonathan Sayed (Bristol East, C) began the exchanges on sterling by pointing out that Britain was not a one product economy. To consider it to be was over simplistic if not downright hysterical.

Under this Government (he said) inflation is down, productivity is up and the export of goods and services is ever increasing.

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, I agree. Gross domestic product is at its highest ever level; fixed investment across the economy is at its highest ever level; retail sales are at their highest ever level.

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Thatcher that Britain is still worth investing in.

We find the speculation against the pound both irresponsible and irrational. We also feel the Government's handling of the current crisis is a case of bungling indecision that is going to cost the industries and households of this country very dear.

Mr Kinnock predicted doom and gloom in July when we had in fact done exactly the same thing. Since July, we have managed to get interest rates down, inflation has remained at or below 5 per cent, output across the economy con-

tinued to boom, exports are up in volume and retail sales were higher in the fourth quarter. What Mr Kinnock predicted in July did not happen and the economy is being properly handled by Mr Lawson.

Mr Kinnock: The truth is the Prime Minister did not take the right decision in any circumstances. She and Mr Lawson were eventually forced to panic into taking some kind of decision.

Is Mrs Thatcher going to do what the Germans and the Swiss do and keep the pound at its highest ever level? Will Mrs Thatcher stop dodging and asking what the policy of the day is and tell the country what it is?

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occasions on which Germany intervened and it was not successful. Intervention alone was not successful because the DM also reached a 12 year low in New York yesterday.

No single country has enough reserves to counter the large volumes of currency moving around the world.

We have raised interest rates because we thought it right to do so in the circumstances in the exchange markets.

Mr Kinnock predicted doom and gloom in July when we had in fact done exactly the same thing. Since July, we have managed to get interest rates down, inflation has remained at or below 5 per cent, output across the economy con-

tinued to boom, exports are up in volume and retail sales were higher in the fourth quarter. What Mr Kinnock predicted in July did not happen and the economy is being properly handled by Mr Lawson.

Mr Kinnock: The truth is the Prime Minister did not take the right decision in any circumstances. She and Mr Lawson were eventually forced to panic into taking some kind of decision.

Is Mrs Thatcher going to do what the Germans and the Swiss do and keep the pound at its highest ever level? Will Mrs Thatcher stop dodging and asking what the policy of the day is and tell the country what it is?

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billions of pounds have flowed out of the economy.

Will she answer the question the whole of Britain is asking? What will she do to change Government policies to bring strength, stop speculation, bring interest rates down, and give us a secure future?

She has not answered the question yet.

Mr Thatcher: His points are not right. Since interest rates went up to 15 per cent in July, output across the economy has continued to grow, construction output was up 5 per cent in the second quarter over the fourth quarter; exports were 6.5 per cent up in the three months to July; and the balance of payments is in surplus.

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which have fallen to record low levels.

One would normally expect that the richest nation in the world would have outflows of capital to finance other countries, by for some time now the United States has been attracting capital from the rest of the world but not putting it out because of the debt position of the rest of the world, and because banks have previously over lent and because countries have borrowed more than they could repay.

Mr Anthony Favell, (Stockport, C): Amid the clamour for increased public spending, can she consider a word for those engaged in private wealth-producing and private sector? After all, they have borne the brunt of the recession. They need all the help they can get.

Contrary to popular belief, the vast majority are not engaged in building roads sewers.

Mrs Thatcher: Yes. The health of the public sector depends on the health of the private sector. It is the private sector that can expand its activities.

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The Government will retain a special share in British Aerospace instead of holding at least 25 per cent of the shares in the company as it originally stated, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, announced when delivering his first statement in the Commons since his recovery from the Brighton bomb outrage.

Mr Tebbit said that, subject to satisfactory market conditions, the Government would offer for sale all its share in British Aerospace, 48.43 per cent of the company's issued share capital, in the spring or early summer.

Since 1981 when it became the first nationalised industry to be denationalised, British Aerospace had been operating successfully in the private sector.

The company (he went on) has achieved a record of growth and profitability which will be recommended to shareholders by a resolution providing for the Government to retain a special share in the company. The purpose of this special share will be to ensure that no change will be made without Government consent to the provision of the company's articles of association which restrict the foreign ownership of shares in the company and require the directors to be British nationals.

When British Aerospace was privatised, the Government said we would retain at least 25 per cent of the shares in the company so as to be able to block any change to those articles. This Government shareholding will be rendered unnecessary by the issue of the special share which will have the same blocking effect. We will also have the right to nominate a director to the company.

It is the company's intention (he added) to raise new equity capital at the same time as the Government's shares are sold. The British Aerospace chairman, Sir Austin Pearce, is making a statement about this afternoon. Subject to the approval of necessary of the company's shareholders, it is intended that the offer for sale should take the form of a simultaneous offering of the Government's existing shares and new shares issued by the company.

Mr John Smith, Chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said it was a miserable and humiliating statement.

The Government had been pushed and panicked into an early and forced sale because of its inability to handle its financial affairs, he added. The Government's books would not balance unless it sold something else off and because of this the price would be well below true value.

The whole privatisation measure (he said) is not some well-considered transfer of assets but a scramble to sell off anything the Government can lay its hands on.

The subject was raised by Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham, C) who asked the Prime Minister to ask Chancellor Kohl of West Germany if he did not agree that Britain should be free to trade with West Germany as well.

He added: The only thing we have to regret is that the British Government did not shake hands with the Russians as far east as possible.

Mr Thatcher: We are considering the form of the national commemorative day for VE Day. We will be looking at the reconciliation and reconstruction that has been achieved. I shall make an announcement in due course.

Mr John Cartwright (Woolwich, SDP): Has she overruled the Foreign Office view, expressed to me by letter last week, that any suggestion of a commemorative day for VE Day would be best avoided and at worst anti-German? Would she ensure that any celebrations are genuinely international in character, involving all our wartime allies?

National celebration and I have indicated that we shall be bringing forward proposals. I hope they will be welcomed by all our wartime allies and also 40 years of peace.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said that he was not aware of any misleading advertisements by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry which he said, suggested the Government was trying to encourage the use of generic drugs with its policy of generic drug substitution.

Mr Gary Waller (Keighley, C) said that while there was considerable support for the concept of generic drug preparations for brand name drugs, the idea of

having a limited list whereby certain drugs were not on the list and the NHS was quite another matter.

Will Mr Fowler (he said) set his face resolutely against a system whereby a general practitioner has to choose between a brand name drug and a generic drug?

The Government had given a solemn undertaking that it would retain a 25 per cent shareholding in BAE in order to maintain essential control.

The special share device (he went on) has not yet been tested in the courts as being effective.

If this rather pathetic device fails to achieve its objective, the Government will have lost all control of an industry that is essential for equipping the armed forces and to security.

Mr Tebbit: The Government has not been pushed unwillingly into selling these shares. It has been my ambition to sell all of them ever since the concept of privatisation was announced. We want to get back to the situation we were in before Labour's incompetent decision to nationalise the industry in the first place.

Mr Smith seems not to understand that this undertaking will take place in the forthcoming year when we hope British Airways will also be liberated.

If he thinks the shares are going to be undervalued, he should be buying some - or suggesting to the Labour Party it should obtain some.

Mr Smith is oblivious to the fact that the special share device's objective was to ensure that control remained in British hands. His doubts about the legality of the device was an idea Mr Smith had invented out of the air because he had no other valid criticisms to make.

Mr John Widdows (Ruislip-Northwood, C): Will the employees of British Aerospace be in the same way as those employees of British Aerospace who have the presence to buy shares will benefit?

Mr Tebbit: I had best not be tempted into discussing the basis on which BA shares will be sold, but it would be

right to point out that on this basis the sale of the BA shares the existing employees will have priority rights on application for the Government shareholding. I do not envisage there will be any special incentives to buy beyond that.

Mr Ian Wigglesworth (Stockport, SDP): This is like selling off the family silver to pay the grocery bills. Selling off capital assets would be rather more acceptable if the funds raised by the Government were not just getting lost into the Exchequer and if the capital investment record of the Government was rather better.

A change in capital investment in the budget would be widely welcomed as a result of the revenues raised from the sale of BA, this sale and the other sales of state assets.

Mr Tebbit: He was in the House when the Prime Minister sought to set the record straight. The Government's record on capital expenditure which is good and so is the record of the private sector of the industry.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings and Rye, C) asked about the effect of relationships between BAE and its international partners.

Mr Tebbit: There is no change envisaged in the relationship.

Mr Michael Marshall (Arun, C): How far does this share ownership will be spread?

Mr Tebbit: I hope the share ownership will be widely spread and I particularly hope many employees will take advantage of the wages of priority to apply for shares.

Mr Harry Ewing (Falkirk East, Lab): In the middle of 1984 there was an attempt by GEC to gain control of British Aerospace which did not materialize. Can we have an assurance that this announcement is not a ploy to move the Government to take control of an important industry to GEC? That would be a disaster.

Mr Tebbit: Should there be an attempt at a takeover of a company such as British Aerospace it would fall within the criteria which would apply under the Fair Trading Act and therefore it would be well investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission and a conclusion would be reached whether such a bid would be allowed to go ahead. There is a question as to this particular sale of shares will change matters in this respect one way or another.

He added later: We do intend to impose a limit of 10 per cent on the proportion of shares offered that would be allocated to any single applicant or group of applicants acting in concert.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Wokingham, Lab): How much does it expect to gain net to the Exchequer as a result of this sale?

Mr Tebbit: When dealings were suspended the valuation of the Government's holdings was something like £330 million or £360 million. What valuation will be at the time of sale depends on many factors.

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Farm income rises 22% but dairy and cattle sectors decline

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

Farm incomes rose by an estimated 22 per cent last year to £1,826 million, according to the Government's annual review of agriculture, published yesterday as a White Paper.

But the sharp recovery in earnings after a 17 per cent drop in 1983, disguises big differences between the various sectors. Arable farmers generally prospered, and pig and poultry producers had a better year, but dairy and hill livestock farmers were worst off.

Cereal production, at an estimated 26.5 million tonnes, was more than five million tonnes higher than in the previous year. The average of oilseed rape increased by 21 per cent, and the final figures are expected to show a record production of 923,000 tonnes.

The 1984 sugar beet crop is expected to produce 1.25 million tonnes of sugar, 18 per cent more than in 1983. Potato plantings rose by 2 per cent, and yields were higher; output of most field vegetables also increased.

But the national cattle breeding herd decreased by 1.5 per cent, reflecting a fall in the number of dairy cows, and milk production was down by about 6 per cent. There were about 3 per cent more sheep, but fewer breeding pigs; a 6 per cent fall in pigmeat production led to better

Welsh farmers look to llamas

Mr Patrick Edgington, Pembrokehire secretary of the National Farmers' Union, said yesterday that Welsh farmers hit by EEC milk quotas were considering rearing llamas for wool in an effort to sidestep EEC rules. Seven thousand dairy farmers in Wales use land which is too poor for them to turn to growing crops.

Mr Edgington said: "Twelve months ago the idea of farming llamas was a joke but now people are quite seriously considering it."

There were about 239,000 farm holdings in the United Kingdom, 2 per cent fewer than in 1979, the decline being concentrated among smaller full-time businesses. Large farms employing labour on a scale of 1,000 man-days or more represented only 13 per cent of holdings but accounted for half the total output.

The average size of full-time farms was 122 hectares (301 acres), compared with 113 hectares (279 acres) in 1979. As a result of increasing specialization, the number of cereal farms fell by 11 per cent in those five years, while their average size rose by 17 per cent.

There were 18 per cent fewer holdings producing potatoes, and 15 per cent fewer producing sugar beet. But there were more than 11,000 oilseed rape growers, compared with about 3,500 in 1979.

In Britain 69 per cent of holdings were wholly or mainly owner-occupied, compared with 54 per cent in 1960-61, and the proportion of agricultural land farmed by its owner increased from 52 per cent to 60 per cent. In Northern Ireland practically all farmers are owner-occupiers.

Agricultural land prices, after the boom in the 1970s, rose only slowly in England since 1979 and fell in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. After a modest rise in 1983, they generally declined last year.

Average weekly earnings for farmworkers were about £123.10 last year for a 46-hour week, compared with £105.44 in 1982 and £116.57 in 1983 for a slightly longer working week.

Total public expenditure under the EEC common agricultural policy and on national grants and subsidies was put at £1,779.8 million, nearly £7,500 for every holding.

Of that almost three quarters went on market support through intervention purchases, but an estimated £1,139.7 million was to be repayable from the EEC budget.

Annual Review of Agriculture 1984 (Command 9423, Stationery Office, £5.65).



Lord St Oswald with Chippendale barometer, part of the collection at Nostell Priory

Nostell Priory to offer Chippendale furniture for tax

By Peter Davenport

A light covering of snow lay over the 5,000 acres of the Nostell Priory estate, and most of the 183 rooms in the old house were so cold that the new Lady St Oswald took to wearing a coat and scarf just to move along the corridors.

Barely a month after inheriting the title from his late brother, the fifth Lord St Oswald and his wife are discovering some of the drawbacks of leaving a comfortable Georgian country house in east Yorkshire to uphold family tradition stretching back more than two centuries to live in a sprawling ancestral home.

Apart from the biting cold in the house, near Wakefield, West Yorkshire, there is also the financial chill of an expected demand of £4 million capital transfer tax that may result in Nostell's unique collection of Chippendale furniture - the largest in the world - being sold to pay the tax. The collection, valued at £20 million, is being broken up and sold, with many of the pieces inevitably destined for American buyers.

In an attempt to maintain the collection intact, Lord St Oswald is to put a package deal to the Government. On January 30 he is to meet the Minister of Arts, Lord Gormanston, and offer the Government a portion of the Chippendale collection in lieu of the tax. Yesterday, over coffee served by the family butler in the music room of Nostell's Adam

Ban ruled out on advertising tobacco

By Nicholas Timmins

Health ministers appear to have ruled out a ban on tobacco advertising even before the start of negotiations with the industry on a new advertising agreement.

The British Medical Association has launched a vigorous campaign aimed at ending tobacco advertising and sponsorship, the agreement on which runs out in March next year and at the end of this year. But Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, has said he does not believe in the effectiveness of an advertising ban.

On Channel Four's *Face the Press* he said that ministers were accused of giving in to the tobacco lobby if they did not agree with "well-intentioned theories" that an advertising ban would lead to a great drop in smoking. "Actually I disagree with the effectiveness of that."

But the BMA said yesterday that advertising and sponsorship bans were not aimed principally at those who already smoke, but at taking the pressure off young people to start.

"For a health minister simply to say that smoking is bad for health is a ludicrous understatement when he should be determined to do something."

Action on Smoking and Health said that Norway's ban on tobacco advertising combined with health education has stopped the increase in smoking

AGRICULTURE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY									
	Average of 1973-75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (provisional)	1985 (provisional)	1986 (provisional)	1987 (provisional)
Agriculture's contribution to GDP (£ million)	2,090	4,158	4,096	5,270	5,298	5,298	5,298	5,298	5,298
Agriculture's share of gross fixed capital formation (£ million)	500	1,064	972	1,233	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359
Manpower in agriculture (x 1,000)	695	651	626	626	624	624	624	624	624
% of total civilian manpower engaged in all occupations	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Imports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (£ million)	3,882	6,519	6,821	7,583	8,237	8,237	8,237	8,237	8,237
Import volume index (1980=100)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Import price index (1980=100)	58.0	100.0	104.5	111.5	118.5	123.5	128.5	133.5	138.5
Exports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (£ million)	1,089	3,055	3,291	3,651	3,838	3,838	3,838	3,838	3,838
Export volume index (1980=100)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Export price index (1980=100)	58.7	100.0	105.4	110.5	115.5	120.5	125.5	130.5	135.5
Consumers' expenditure on food and alcoholic beverages (£ million)	16,683	30,307	30,940	41,285	44,611	44,611	44,611	44,611	44,611
of which: food (£ million)	11,621	26,353	27,787	39,918	41,239	41,239	41,239	41,239	41,239
Expenditure on food as a % of consumers' expenditure	21.2	18.2	18.3	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
Value of home-produced food as a % of food consumed in UK	49.2	58.3	61.2	61.7	62.1	62.1	62.1	62.1	62.1
All indigenous-type food consumed in UK	61.2	72.5	76.4	76.6	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.1

More food poison cases reported

By David Walker
Social Policy Correspondent

The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys yesterday reported disturbing signs of growth in the number of people affected by food poisoning.

The most recent official figures, for January to March last year, showed 3,108 cases in England and Wales compared with 2,263 cases for the same quarter of the previous year. Those corresponded with the census office's comprehensive study of disease figures for 1982, also out yesterday, which showed a rise in types of salmonella poisoning and in infections from bad shellfish.

The census office noted, however, that there has been improvement recently in the collection of figures on food poisoning, and it could be that more cases are being reported.

The new census office statistics:

- confirm that 1982 saw the largest outbreak of whooping cough since the early 1950s;
- show that after Legionnaires' disease first appeared in Britain in 1977 it peaked in 1980;
- show a marked increase in hepatitis cases.

The census office figures on communicable diseases for 1982 are the first series to mention AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).

The Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre began monitoring the disease in 1982. That year four cases of AIDS with dates of onset before 1982 were recorded and a further 11 cases appeared during the year.

All were men except for a Zambian woman immigrant to Britain. Of the men, 11 out of 14 were homosexuals and nine of those died that year.

New figures for accidental death and injury last year show that in the second quarter there were fewer deaths in all categories of road accident except those involving adult pedal cyclists.

OPCS Monitors (Dept M, St Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP (Free).

Owen claim on air time held over

Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, must wait for a decision on his High Court claim that his party is being left behind in television coverage give to the two leading parties.

Lord Justice May and Mr Justice Taylor reserved their judgement on his claim for a declaration that the SDP has been unjustly and unfairly treated, and for an order that the Broadcasting Complaints Commission consider the complaint.

The commission has twice refused to hear the complaint and says it has no jurisdiction to do so under the Broadcasting Act 1981. No date has been fixed for the judgements.

Capping threat to GLC arts

The arts in London will be badly hit if the GLC is rate-capped by the Government, the council said yesterday. The Arts Committee believes that it could lose a third of its £60 million budget if the rate-capping goes ahead.

The result could be the total loss of GLC grants to a wide range of organizations, including the National Theatre, the English National Opera, and the London Festival Ballet.

700 new jobs

GEA Avionics, the electronics firm, is to move on to a site in Basildon, Essex, bringing about 700 new jobs. Council planners agreed to the company's proposals after a five-minute site meeting at the former Carreras Rothman factory.

Skiing on MSC

Stephen Griffiths, aged 16, of Ystradgynlais, Powys, who hopes to become a skiing instructor, leaves at the weekend for a 10-day skiing trip to the Italian Alps funded by the Manpower Services Commission.

Move to ban strip search

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

A campaign to force a ban on strip searching of women in Northern Ireland prisons was launched in Strasbourg yesterday.

Miss Catherine Moore, now aged 22, described what it was like to be stripped naked and body searched twice a week for more than two years after her arrest on the evidence of an informer.

Miss Moore was released last month after the evidence had been rejected by Northern Ireland's Lord Chief Justice. She described the searches as "the most degrading and humiliating thing I have ever lived through."

Her case has been taken up by the Rainbow Group in the parliament, which is made up of ecologists, anti-marketisers and left wingers. They will be tabling questions to force a debate on the issue.

PROBABLY THE MOST ENJOYABLE INVESTMENT YOU'LL EVER MAKE.

National Savings Income Bonds give you a regular monthly income without touching your savings.



When it comes to enjoying life, an investment in National Savings Income Bonds can make all the difference. Interest is paid monthly, so you get extra money coming in regularly to spend enjoying life or simply to help pay the bills.

The difference a regular income makes. Income Bonds currently pay 12% p.a. gross. The rate paid may change from time to time, but it will be kept competitive.

Interest is calculated on a day to day basis and sent direct to your home or your bank on the 5th of each month. It is paid in full and is subject to tax if you are a taxpayer.

This is what 12% p.a. earns you every month:

Investment	Average Monthly Income	Investment	Average Monthly Income	Investment	Average Monthly Income
£2,000	£20.00	£ 8,000	£ 80.00	£18,000	£180.00
£5,000	£50.00	£10,000	£100.00	£20,000	£200.00
£6,000	£60.00	£13,000	£130.00	£25,000	£250.00
£7,000	£70.00	£15,000	£150.00	£50,000	£500.00

(Each additional £1,000 invested produces an average of £10.00 a month - £120.00 a year. Maximum holding £50,000.)

Getting your money out. You need give only 3 months' notice to have any Bond repaid. And there will be no loss of interest if you've held your Bond for a year or more. (For details of earlier repayment, see paragraph 6 of the prospectus below.)

Invest here and now. You can be sure your investment will always provide a worthwhile income - month in, month out.

All you have to do is complete the coupon and send it with your cheque (payable to 'National Savings') to NSIB, Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, Lancs. FY3 9YF. Or ask for an application form at your Post Office.

It's probably the most enjoyable investment you'll ever make.

NATIONAL SAVINGS INCOME BONDS



PROSPECTUS 1 October 1984

1. The Director of Savings is authorised by the Secretary of State to issue this prospectus for National Savings Income Bonds ('Bonds').

2. The Bonds are a Government security issued under the National Loans Act 1968. They are registered in the National Savings Stock Register and are subject to the regulations relating to the National Savings Stock Register for the time being in force, so far as they are applicable. The principal of and interest on the Bonds will be paid by the National Loans Fund.

3. Subject to a minimum initial purchase of £2,000 (see paragraph 4.2) a Bond may be purchased for £1,000 or a multiple of that sum. Payment in full must be made at the time of application. The date of purchase will for all purposes be the date of receipt of the remittance with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

3.2 An investment certificate, bearing the date of purchase, will be issued in respect of each purchase.

HOLDING LIMITS

4.1 No person may hold, either solely or jointly with any other person, less than £2,000 or more than £50,000 of Bonds issued under this prospectus. The balance of any sum paid towards the purchase of Bonds held by a person as trustee will not count towards the permitted maximum. Furthermore, Bonds held by a person as trustee will not count towards the permitted maximum which he is permitted to hold in his personal capacity, nor will Bonds held in trust count towards the permitted maximum of a beneficiary's personal holding.

4.2 The Treasury may vary the maximum and minimum holding limits and the minimum initial purchase from time to time upon giving notice. No such variation will prejudice any right under the prospectus enjoyed by a bondholder immediately before the variation in respect of a Bond then held by him.

INTEREST

5.1 Interest will be calculated on a day to day basis from the date of purchase at a rate determined by the Treasury ('the Treasury rate').

5.2 Interest will be payable on the 5th day of each month. The Director of Savings may defer payment of accrued interest otherwise due in respect of a Bond within the period of one week following the date of purchase until the next interest date following the end of that period.

5.3 If on repayment the Bond has by reason of paragraph 5.1, earned less interest than the total already paid in respect of the Bond under paragraph 5.2, the balance will be deducted from the sum to be repaid. Any interest earned on the Bond and not already paid before repayment will be added to the sum to be repaid. If the interest payment under paragraph 5.2 is not reasonably practicable to stop an interest payment will be deducted from the sum to be repaid.

5.4 The Treasury may from time to time vary the Treasury rate upon giving six weeks' notice.

5.5 The Treasury may from time to time vary the intervals at and dates on which interest is payable upon giving notice, and in so doing may specify holding limits above or below which any variation will apply. No variation will apply to a Bond issued before the variation unless the bondholder agrees to such application.

5.6 Interest on a Bond registered in the sole name of a minor under seven years of age will normally be paid into a National Savings Bank account in the name of the minor.

5.7 Interest on a Bond will be paid without deduction of Income Tax, but it is subject to Income Tax and must be included in any return of income made to the Inland Revenue.

REPAYMENT

6.1 A bondholder may obtain repayment of a Bond at any time before redemption upon giving 3 calendar months' notice. The Bond will earn interest at the Treasury rate from the date of purchase up to the repayment date where repayment falls on or after the first anniversary of purchase. Where the repayment date falls before the first anniversary of purchase the Bond will earn interest at half the Treasury rate from the date of purchase up to the repayment date.

6.2 Where an application for repayment of a Bond is made after the death of the sole or sole surviving registered holder no bond proceeds of interest are required and the Bond will earn interest at the Treasury rate from the date of purchase up to the date of repayment, whether or not repayment occurs before the first anniversary of the purchase.

6.3 Any application for repayment of a Bond must be made in writing to the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, and accompanied by the investment certificate. The period of notice given by the bondholder will be calculated from the date on which the application is received in the Bonds and Stock Office.

6.4 Application may be made for repayment of part of a Bond in an amount of £1,000 or a multiple of that sum provided that the holding of Bonds remaining after the part repayment will still fall within the minimum holding limit imposed by paragraph 4.1 as varied from time to time under paragraph 4.2. The preceding sub-paragraphs will apply to the part repaid as to a whole Bond; the remaining balance will have the same date of purchase and the same interest dates as were applicable to the original Bond immediately prior to repayment.

PAYMENTS

7. Interest will be payable direct to a National Savings Bank or other bank account or by crossed warrant sent by post. Capital will be repayable direct to a National Savings Bank account or by crossed warrant sent by post.

MINORS

8. A Bond held by a minor under the age of seven years, either solely or jointly with any other person, will not be repayable, except with the consent of the Director of Savings.

TRANSFER

9. Bonds will not be transferable except with the consent of the Director of Savings. Transfer of a Bond or part of a Bond will only be allowed in an amount of £1,000 or a multiple of that sum and will not be allowed if the holding of the transferee or transferees would thereby be outside the holding limits imposed by paragraph 4.1 as varied from time to time under paragraph 4.2. The preceding sub-paragraphs will apply to the part repaid as to a whole Bond; the remaining balance will have the same date of purchase and the same interest dates as were applicable to the original Bond immediately prior to repayment.

NOTICE

10. The Treasury will give any notice required under paragraph 4.2, 5.4, 5.5 or 11 of the prospectus in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes or in any other manner which they think fit. If notice is given otherwise than in the Gazettes it will as soon as is reasonably possible thereafter be recorded at them.

GUARANTEED LIFE OF BONDS

11. Each Bond may be held for a guaranteed initial period of 10 years from the first interest date after the date of purchase. Thereafter, interest will continue to be payable under the terms of the prospectus until the redemption of the Bond. The Bond will be redeemed at par either at the end of the guaranteed initial period or on any other date thereafter, in either case upon the giving of six months' notice by the Treasury. The Director of Savings will write to the bondholder before the date of the last recorded address for his Bondholding. Informing him of the date of the redemption notified by the Treasury.

APPLICATION FOR NATIONAL SAVINGS INCOME BOND

To NSIB, Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, Lancs FY3 9YF

1. I/we accept the terms of the Prospectus and apply for a Bond to the value of £ ,000. Initial minimum of £2,000 and multiples of £1,000 to a maximum of £50,000.

2. Surname(s) Full Christian name(s) or forename(s) Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms

Address (including postcode)

Name of Trust (if applicable) Date of Birth (essential if under 7) Day Month Year

3. NAME AND ADDRESS FOR DESPATCH OF INVESTMENT CERTIFICATE (if different from above)

Name Address

4. DIVIDENDS TO BE PAID BY CREDIT TO: (if not to a National Savings Bank or other bank account, enter name and address to which dividend warrants should be sent)

Bank Sorting Code (Shown in the top right hand area of your own cheques)

Address A/c No A/c Name(s)

5. Signature(s) Date

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.

Neves unveils civilian era as carnival comes to Brazil a month early

President Tancredo Neves of Brazil told a packed Congress here after being elected yesterday by a more than 2-1 majority that it would be the last indirect poll for the Presidency.

"I have come to carry out urgent and courageous political, social and economic change," he said. The economy would be a priority.

"We will attack inflation, a symptom of economic disorder, from the first day in power. However, we will not make the gross error of provoking a recession as a deflationary tool. On the contrary we will encourage a return to growth and stimulate business."

Carnival came a month early

From Patrick Knight, Brasília

this year as people flocked on to the streets to celebrate the overwhelming victory of the opposition Democratic Alliance candidate after 20 years of military rule. Senhor Neves received 480 votes to the 180 his opponent, the Social Democratic official candidate, Senhor Paulo Maluf.

Although excluded from the election, which was by a 686-strong electoral college, hundreds of thousands of Brazilians greeted the victory with euphoria despite pouring rain. "The whole of my economic policy will be subordinated to the social duty of a return to growth and a creation of jobs," Senhor Neves said. "While

there is one single man in this country without work, without bread, without a roof and without health, all apparent prosperity will be false.

"It must be emphasized that social progress cannot be considered a mere by-product of economic development. The nation is composed of the people and each human life is more than the increase of a statistic."

Senhor Neves said Brazil had long ceased to be an exotic tropical nation. "We are now among the economically most developed countries. Our culture is internationally admired, our music is well-known, our television and cinema are applauded the world over."

"I have come to bring about change — political, economic, social and cultural. Real effective, courageous and irreversible change," Senhor Neves rejected the idea of a mere reconciliation of elites involving slight adjustments and the continuation of privilege, injustice and enrichment, built on a base of hunger.

He had a special word for the workers "in whose hand the future of the country rests and who have done so much. The national reconstruction implies the return of the working class to political life. Together, we can make this country into a great nation."

There was dancing in the streets and many wept when they realized victory was certain, heralding a return to civilian rule.

Before the voting started, Senhor Maluf, already succeeded in forming a joint "Political-Military Front in Western Europe", with Nato as its main target.

An officer at the Paris headquarters of the police criminal brigade, which keeps track of urban guerrilla activities, said the communists "is of great interest to us. We will be checking further". He declined further comment.

The RAF and Action Directe have claimed responsibility for several murders and gun and bomb attacks in the last 10 years.

RAF activity was at its most intense in the 1970s, when a West German business leader, Herr Hans-Martin Schleyer, was kidnapped and killed; Herr Jürgen Ponto, head of the Dresdner Bank, shot dead; and a Lufthansa plane hijacked to Mogadishu.

Action Directe came to prominence in 1980 with attacks against government buildings, and more recently bomb attacks in the capital.

Police have in the past defined "terrorist" as the use of violence between various European guerrilla groups, but the new communists in the first stated intention of a permanent union.

"Attacks against the multinational structure of Nato, against its bases and its strategies, against its plans and its propaganda, constitute the first large mobilization," it said.

The leader of Action Directe, M Jean-Marie Bouillien, was freed under a presidential amnesty in 1981, and it was not until 1982 that his group was outlawed by the French Government. He is sought by police.

The RAF has its roots in the British-Mainland group, among the first of Europe's modern urban guerrillas, which carried out a series of bloody attacks in West Germany in the 1960s.

BRUSSELS: A car bomb blew up yesterday outside the Brussels headquarters of the European Economic Community (EEC) causing heavy damage and injuring two US military police guards.

The explosion was claimed inside an hour by the Belgian group called Fighting Communist Cells, which has claimed 13 bombings in Belgium since October.



Soldiering on: Lord Carrington, Nato's Secretary-General (right), and Herr Manfred Wörner, West German Defence Minister, feel the cold during a tank exercise at Hohenfels.

Terrorists unite to attack Nato

Paris — Major urban guerrilla groups from France and West Germany are to unite to attack Nato targets (Reuters reports).

In a long communiqué sent to Reuters in Paris, the two groups — the Red Army Faction (RAF) from Germany and France's outworn Action Directe — said they were forming a joint "Political-Military Front in Western Europe", with Nato as its main target.

An officer at the Paris headquarters of the police criminal brigade, which keeps track of urban guerrilla activities, said the communists "is of great interest to us. We will be checking further". He declined further comment.

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Belgian decision on cruise by March

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, said yesterday that his Government would make a decision on the starting time for new Nato missile deployment in Belgium by the end of March, after consultations with Nato allies.

"We will stay in solidarity with Nato," he said on television. The question is on the starting point. If there is an agreement in talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, Belgium will deploy. There is no problem."

He said his Government's decision on deployment would have to be submitted for discussion to Parliament, where his Flemish Social Christian Party faces stiff opposition. "We have a small majority and I have to engage my majority on the decision the Government will take."

Mr Martens, through the Belgian Ambassador in Washington, denied a report on Monday that he had told Flemish television that the deployment would not begin in March.

In talks with President Reagan on Monday he confirmed his "attachment" to the 1979 Nato decision to deploy 48 cruise missiles in Belgium. But he did not commit himself on when deployment would begin.

He is expected to emphasize the Kremlin's opposition to the further deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe by Nato, and to encourage Spanish authorities to stick to their decision to prohibit the siting or storage of nuclear weapons anywhere in the country.

Mr Martens made several trips to Madrid after that to attend sessions of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which took place here between 1980 and 1983.

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Permit clue to cover-up of priest's killing

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The mystery of a forged secret police car permit may be a vital clue in determining whether there was a high-level cover-up in the killing of pro-Solidarity Priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, court sources reported yesterday from Warsaw.

The court, trying four Polish secret police officers for their part in the murder of the outspoken priest, yesterday heard testimony from five witnesses in the Military Ministry transport division, responsible for allocating and servicing permits.

All secret police officers are required to obtain special permits from their superior officers before using official cars and must return them with the vehicle, after use. But an important discrepancy came to light after the murder of Father Popieluszko, which was carried out with the help of an official car.

Three days after the kidnapping, former Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, the acknowledged ringleader of the assault on the priest, gave the permit to his regular driver, Mr Wojciech Kaczorowski. Some days later the driver noticed that the car had been used, according to the date on the permit, on October 19, the night of the killing.

As there was already a hue and cry in the ministry, he became suspicious and decided to check whether the permit had been genuinely authorized by Captain Piotrowski's superior, Colonel Cieslinski.

After checking with colleagues he could find no trace of the permit, and he persuaded a police friend, Mr Jozef Maj, to give the permit to General Zenon Flatek, head of the church monitoring department.

General Flatek's reaction was one of surprise and dismay, testified Mr C Maj yesterday. "Where did you get this from?" he said.

The problem is that the copy of the car permit in court files bears obvious signs of having been forged. The date is Roman numerals, appears to have been smudged to change September into October. Yet neither the driver nor his colleague saw any obvious signs of forgery.

The suspicion is that somebody changed the car permit, after it was handed to General Flatek, to make it seem as if Captain Piotrowski was acting independently. This would have the effect of countering the role of Colonel Piotrowski.

Mr Kaczorowski sits in the dock charged with complicity in the murder of the priest, while Mr Piotrowski and his two subordinates, former Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski and Leszek Pelka, are accused of having carried out the killing. All four have been stripped to private and face a possible death sentence.

Yesterday Mr Waldemar Chmielewski, Piotrowski's driver was due to testify but due to a confusion in the court documents he has received a summons for tomorrow.

About 22 witnesses will give evidence and the testimonies of another 60 are to be read out by the judges.

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Finns say Soviet missile was not cruise

Heisinki (Reuters) — Finnish defence chief, General Jarmo Valtanen, said that the Soviet missile which crashed in Finland last month was not a cruise missile, despite claims that Moscow had stated it was.

"The sensation-seeking type of cruise missile, does not fit with our view of the missile type concerned. Why the Norwegians chose to use the word remains a matter of conjecture," he said.

General Valtanen said the object, which crashed near Finland's border with Norway and the Soviet Union on December 28, was flying too high to be a ground-hugging missile like cruise. The Soviet Union apologized to Finland and Norway.

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Man in the news

From Our Correspondent, Brasília

Past master of the middle ground

From Our Correspondent, Brasília

Tancredo Neves, aged 74, is one of a generation of Brazilian politicians whose public life was put on ice by more than 20 years of military rule. Many are now back at the centre of the stage, almost as if nothing had happened.

Senhor Neves entered politics 32 years ago in the key state of Minas Gerais, from which a disproportionate number of Brazil's leaders have come.

It does not have the weight of Rio de Janeiro, or São Paulo, so Minas politicians have proved a common compromise. Tancredo Neves was trained as a lawyer, but later studied economics. He first entered the national arena in 1951 as a deputy, becoming Minister of Justice in the Getulio Vargas Government, in 1953.

In the 1960s, he revealed his talents as a conciliator, with the crisis which followed the surprise resignation of President Janio Quadros and the difficult negotiations with the military which wanted to prevent Quadros's deputy João Goulart, from assuming power.

Tancredo Neves became Prime Minister for 10 months before resigning in 1962, and leader of the Brazilian Democratic Movement and the House of Deputies in 1978, being elected senator for Minas Gerais in that year.

Anticipating the end of the artificial two-party political system, imposed by the military, he was a founder in 1979 of the centre-right Popular Party which was subsequently disbanded when it was clear it would do badly in the 1982 general elections. Senhor Neves then returned to the Democratic Movement and was elected governor of Minas Gerais in 1983 by popular suffrage.

Once it became clear that the campaign for direct presidential elections was not going to prosper, he became the obvious choice to set against Paulo Maluf, candidate for the ruling Social Democrats and the man who provoked the final split in that party, which Senhor Neves was able to use to his advantage.

He has all the essential qualities of a Brazilian political leader, fundamentally those of a concili

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Senator Gary Hart made his alternative strategy for Nato the major pronouncement of his visit to Britain. The essence of the case he presented in his lecture at Edinburgh University on Saturday was that it would be desirable to raise the strategic nuclear threshold in Europe, that this requires strengthening Nato conventional forces to the point where they balance the threat of the Warsaw Pact, that if this were done on the basis of present costs and policies it would bankrupt Western governments, and that new military thinking is therefore necessary.

As a broad concept this chain of ideas seems to be impeccable. In particular, Senator Hart has grasped the truth which has eluded so many of those who want to strengthen Nato conventional forces: that to do so without controlling the economic cost would be positively damaging to the alliance. Unless other changes were made, it would be highly expensive to raise Nato conventional forces to equal those of the Warsaw Pact. The effort would be to impose such an economic burden on those governments which adopted this policy as to make politically vulnerable to the alliance to commit suicide would not be very smart.

Senator Hart proposes to escape this trap by increasing "the strength of our conventional defences substantially within current budget limitations". But would this be politically feasible?

A bigger role for territorials

He believes that the best way to use the present level of resources more efficiently would be to create additional operational reserves. This could be done partly by copying the Dutch RLM system, whereby "active" companies pass out of active service together, then into the reserve for a further 15 months, partly by putting new emphasis on light infantry, and partly by making greater use of territorials.

I do not know whether it would be possible to build up Nato's reserves to the required level without restoring conscription in Britain. But neither does Senator Hart. He does not regard it as possible for him, with the limited number of staff at his disposal, to check all the practical implications of every proposal which he considers desirable in principle.

Up to a point, that is fair enough. But to reintroduce conscription in Britain, whatever the military attractions of such a policy, would to my mind not be practical politics in present circumstances. The feasibility of Senator Hart's strategy for Nato depends in the first instance upon that not being required.

There is a broader point here which applies to all those who keep on about raising the nuclear threshold in Europe. If it is not politically possible to increase Nato conventional forces sufficiently, there is a danger of simply weakening confidence in the credibility of the deterrent.

Fewer US forces on the ground

A similar anxiety applies to Senator Hart's belief that "the Europeans will have to bear more of the burden of providing adequate ground forces in Europe". He is not one of those who want to bully Europe into contributing more to its own defence, and he voted in Congress against the Munn amendment. But he considers it inevitable in the long run that the United States will play a larger part in the naval and air protection of Europe, and have fewer forces on the ground over here.

A possible trend is all the more likely to become inevitable, however, when it is embraced by a potential president. American troops in Europe not only contribute to conventional defence, but give credibility to the US nuclear guarantee.

This does not mean that the American contingent can never be reduced by a single man, but it would be dangerous to take a decision on conventional forces without considering whether it would weaken the credibility of the nuclear deterrent.

It is natural and desirable that various attempts should be made in the coming years to supplement the threat of nuclear retaliation in the defence of the West. But it is critical that such measures should never weaken the deterrent because it will remain the basis of our security for as far ahead as it is possible to foresee.

The Israeli withdrawal

Peres says army will be home from Lebanon by summer

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem

As Israel's army of occupation yesterday began preparations for the first stage of its withdrawal from Lebanon, Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, pledged that all three phases of the move back to the northern border would be completed by the summer.

The approximate date came despite the fact that the Israeli Government has not made so far any precise timetable for the start of the second or third stages of the complex operation.

Mr Peres, whose political standing has been boosted by the unequivocal withdrawal decision, gave a warning of a real danger of massacres in the territory evacuated by Israel.

He said this was why Israel was still hoping for a last minute agreement with the Lebanese and Syrian authorities, and told a student meeting that every effort would be taken to ensure that the withdrawal was conducted in an orderly way.

His warning follows reports that hundreds of Lebanese Christians now living in the occupied zone are planning to

move south when the Army pulls back. It came as Israeli sources disclosed the assassination of yet another south Lebanese leader accused of collaborating with the occupation army.

According to Israeli radio, the murder took place after the Muslim leader in question had been quoted on radio as warning that the large south Lebanese town of Nabatieh - due to become the main centre of population left within of the Israeli zone when the Army leaves Sidon next month - would become a town of "fire and blood" after the departure of Israeli troops.

Earlier, Mr Peres argued that the 16-6 cabinet vote for a phased withdrawal took Israel back to the decision agreed at the outset of the 1982 invasion to "clean out a hostile terrorist

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ISRAEL'S ROLE

March 1978: Israeli launch Operation Litani against Palestinians in southern Lebanon.
June 1982: Israel invades Lebanon for second time.
September 18: Israeli troops enter West Beirut after assassination of President Bashir Gemayel.
September 17 and 18: Sabra and Chatila massacre by Phalangist troops in West Beirut refugee camps.
February 1983: Publication of Kahan Commission report on massacre, leading to resignation of Mr Ariel Sharon as Defence Minister.
February 1983: First phase of three-stage withdrawal to international border due.

Since June 1982, 609 Israeli troops have been lost in the Lebanon war and a further 3,500 Jews were wounded.

infrastructure" within a 25-mile radius of the border, and then to bring the troops home.

He revealed that the Cabinet had been presented with four alternatives by the defence establishment. "We chose the alternative which in our view, and in the opinion of the General Staff, was the least bad, and relatively speaking, the best," he said.

Among many ordinary Israelis there is an undisguised relief at the prospect of an end to a war which has already claimed 609 Jewish lives and caused 3,500 Jewish casualties.

But this view is not shared by community leaders from Israel's northern towns and settlements, a number of whom have expressed deep concern about the possible resurgence of rocket and other cross-border attacks.

In the border town of Nahariya yesterday, senior army officers including Lieutenant-General Moshe Levy, the Israeli Chief of Staff, tried to reassure heads of local councils about the consequences of the evacuation.

General Levy said Israel would continue to fight "the terrorists" after the withdrawal: whoever tried to attack the north should know that Israel would react. A similar pledge has been made by Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Defence Minister.

Misgivings about Monday's cabinet decision were also voiced by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister and leader of the right-wing Likud faction, who said the plan did not contain "the basic minimum of security arrangements for the Galilee settlement".

Mr Shamir, who is described by political observers as not wanting to be outflanked by hawks in his party at a time when his leadership is under question, is to succeed Mr Peres as Prime Minister in September 1986.

Some military commentators point out that the new front line - which will stretch some three miles north of the River Litani - will have several drawbacks in comparison with the present one along the Awali River.

complete and unconditional withdrawal", he told reporters. The Israelis should expect "continuation of support for the Lebanese national resistance because it is still the only card in the hand of the Lebanese until the departure of Israel".

Government-controlled newspapers in Syria insisted that Israel should reap no benefits from the occupation. Tishrin said in a leading article that "this announcement proves what a deep crisis Israel is in, and that should encourage the Lebanese negotiators not to give the Israeli occupier any kind of gains or profits at the expense of Lebanese sovereignty".

Al-Thawra ascribed the Israeli decision to "blows dealt by Lebanese resistance fighters". There was no alternative to a "total unconditional" Israeli withdrawal.

The Prime Minister's words were echoed later by the Shiite Muslim leader Mr Nabih Berri, who is State Minister for south Lebanon and whose sect is the dominant one in the occupied south.

"What concerns us is the

complete and unconditional withdrawal", he told reporters. The Israelis should expect "continuation of support for the Lebanese national resistance because it is still the only card in the hand of the Lebanese until the departure of Israel".

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"What concerns us is the



Visual proof: Mr Nkomo shows reporters his battered bullet-proof Mercedes

Christian allies melting away

By Robert Fisk Middle East Correspondent

The "South Lebanon Army" militia, upon which Israel will have to rely when it starts its military withdrawal from southern Lebanon next month is already in a state of near-disintegration as its members come under increasing guerrilla attack.

Of its 2,000 men, as many as 500 are believed to have left its ranks in the past eight weeks, including most of the Christian militia men in the mountain town of Jezzine.

A senior Israeli liaison officer in southern Lebanon, Colonel Shlomo Alla, recently conceded that relations between his Army and "pro-Israeli elements" had deteriorated because of the withdrawal plan.

In Sidon, and on the mountain road towards Jezzine, which will be abandoned by the

Israelis, there is increasing fear among the Christian community that it will come under attack from Druze forces to the north the moment the last Israeli tank moves south.

Some of the local Christian militia men have returned to the Phalangist forces in Beirut, while others have simply reverted to civilian life. Further south - in those areas of Southern Lebanon in which the Israelis say they will stay for longer - local Shia Muslim villages have now been given detailed instructions on how to oppose the Israeli Army.

Originally published in the left-wing Beirut newspaper *As Safir*, the instructions urge villagers to avoid "traitors" - Israel's local Lebanese informers - and stay away from towns raided regularly by Israeli soldiers. "All inhabitants of villages to be raided by

the Israelis should be warned by loudspeakers (or the mosques)," one instruction reads. "People should gather in one place: the roads leading to the village should be blocked by burning tyres".

Another order warns villagers that "if you see an unidentified body or package on the road, leave immediately". Local Lebanese are also warned about the danger of touching body-wraps set for the Israelis or their militiamen. "Do not pass through barricades on minor roads", the instructions say. "Do not touch stones on main roads, especially from stone walls bordering gardens".

When driving at night, the list adds, motorists should "inform the resistance in a proper manner". Just how this should be done is not explained.

Indignant Nkomo to carry on campaign

From Jan Raath Harare

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the president of Zimbabwe's main opposition party Zanu, promised yesterday to continue a countrywide pre-election tour, even though he has received no assurances of official protection.

"I am a citizen of this country, and I am going to travel around this country," he told a press conference.

Last Friday he ran a gauntlet of sticks, stones and abuse from youthful Zanu (PF) party militants in the staunchly pro-Mugabe town of Masvingo.

He said his car was shot at during the violence, but on Zimbabwe television on Monday night, Mr Simbi Muboko, the Minister of Home Affairs, said police had made no reports to him of gunfire.

Mr Nkomo's bullet-proofed black Mercedes was parked in the grounds of his home in the township of Highfield yesterday, and three police ballistics and forensic experts arrived to examine it just before the press conference. They took samples and photographs, but said it was not immediately obvious that the vehicle had been struck by bullets.

Mr Nkomo said he would return to his "meet the people" tour on Sunday next week, in the northern town of Chinoyi. "I hope and believe Zanu (PF) will take the lead and stop this nonsense," he said. "This is what is happening towards free and fair elections."

Australian bush fire toll rises to four

From A Correspondent Melbourne

The death toll has risen to four, with more than 70 people injured, in 219 bush fires which have swept the Australian state of Victoria for two days. The latest victim died in the Maryborough area 100 miles north-west of here. Police have not found the body.

Earlier, a 61-year-old man and his grandsons, aged 7 and 10, died while trying to escape the blaze at Kilmore, 30 miles north of here. The bodies were found huddled together in a field 200 yards from their home. Police were unsure if they were trying to flee the fire or running towards the safety of the house.

Damage in the state is estimated at Aus \$20 million (£14 million), with more than 150 homes lost. 272,000 acres destroyed and 20,000 livestock killed. The National Disaster Organisation in Canberra has sent 200 troops, six helicopters and two aircraft to help the 2,000 beleaguered firefighters.

In the winter the township of Bright, in the Victorian Alps, is the base for many skiers but it is now threatened by a blaze on a 30-mile front which has already destroyed 62,000 acres.

Thousands of firefighters in New South Wales were put on standby as 40 deg C (104 deg F) temperatures were forecast. Across the border in South Australia, two large fires were out of control in the north and north-east of the state.

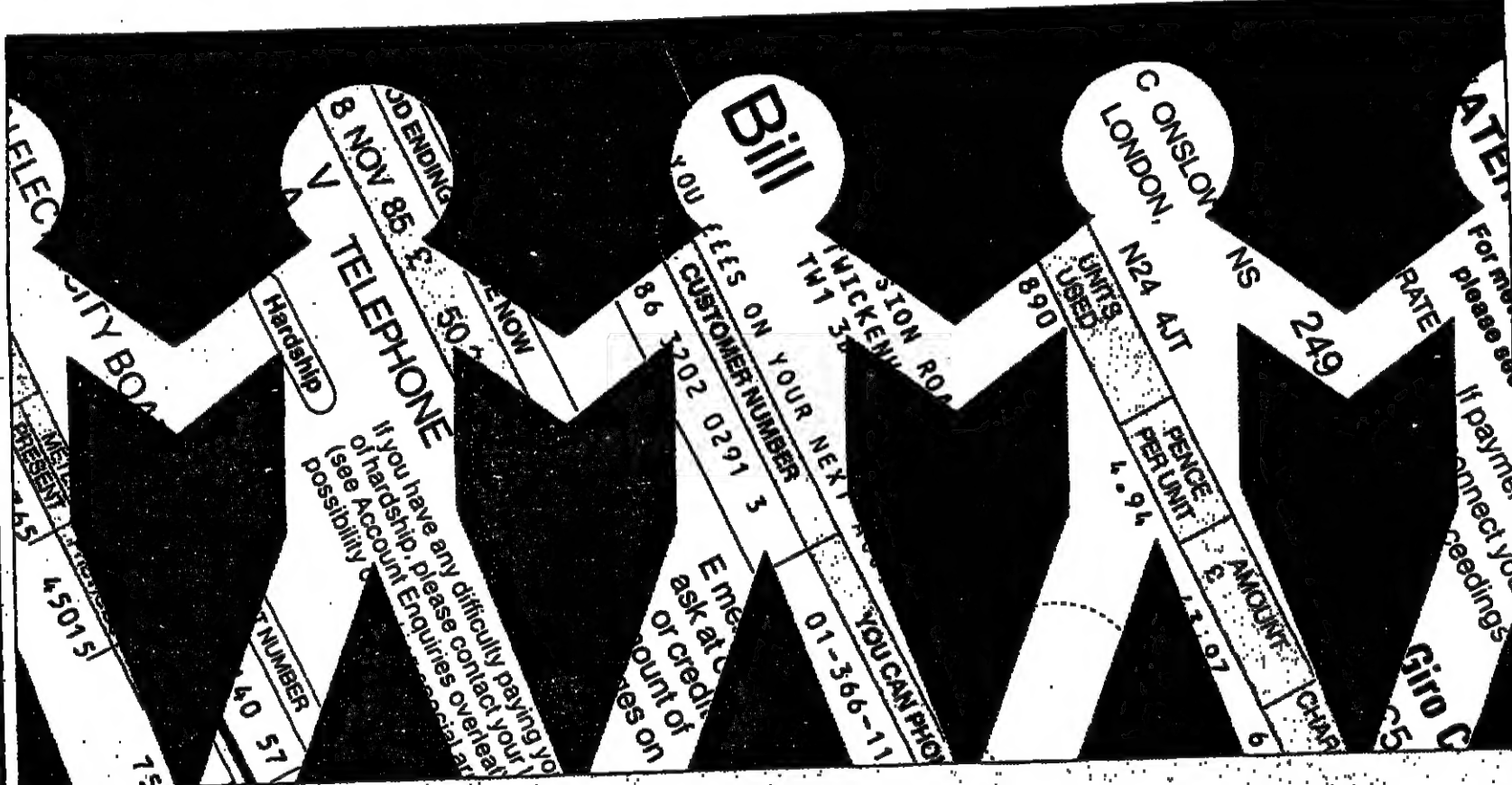
Boy saves 10 on ice floe

Lirk, The Netherlands (AP) - Paddling his small plastic boat four times through the icy waters off this Dutch fishing town, 12-year-old Rense Bakker rescued 10 children trapped on an ice floe in the IJsselmeer inland sea.

He was using his 6ft inflatable dinghy as a sledge on a snowy dyke outside the town on

Monday afternoon when he spotted a large chunk of ice floating away from shore - with 14 children and an adult on it. "I grabbed the one paddle I had with me and ran for the gap between the shore and the ice", the boy said.

The remaining four children and the adult were rescued by a larger boat.



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TMS/16/1

Nyerere's high hopes dashed

Dream turns to nightmare

From Michael Prest, Dar es Salaam

Dar es Salaam never had the picturesque quality of Kampala or the big city atmosphere of Nairobi. In a previous incarnation as Tanganyika, Tanzania was the poor member of the East African Federation. Its hot and humid coastal climate was less attractive to Europeans than the cool freshness of the Kenyan or Ugandan highlands.

But perhaps nowhere in a continent assailed by disappointment is the cruelty of high hopes dashed more obvious than in Dar. External events such as the oil price increase and the depression have conspired with internal mistakes to transform President Julius Nyerere's dream of African socialism, promising prosperity through co-operative endeavour, into a nightmare of foreign debt, food shortages, and near economic breakdown.

The food shortages are politically most dangerous. President Nyerere freely admits that Tanzania should be able to feed its 19m people. But at the moment it cannot and there is no foreign exchange with which to import food. Many of the shelves in Dar's shops are bare, and the produce in the markets is often unappetizing.

Although it is hard to gain a

true picture, one suspects that conditions in the countryside are even worse. Peasants who were compelled to leave their land to form "ujamaa" or state organised co-operatives are drifting away to cultivate their own land again, or they congregate around the towns, a discontented sub-group which the government periodically tries to shift.

Prices for the cash crops they were supposed to grow - sisal, cashews, cotton and pyrethrum - have tumbled. But that does not wholly explain the simultaneous collapse in crop volumes. More and more the whisper in Tanzania is that *ujamaa* has failed. And the failure is not only agricultural. The consequent foreign exchange shortage has exposed Tanzania to outside pressures and compromised the independence which was the basis of Mr Nyerere's policy.

The desperate lack of hard currency is evident everywhere. At Dar's international airport a new terminal building, started some years ago by an Italian company, stands half finished because there is no money to complete the job.

While the four-lane highway from the airport into town is in reasonable repair, the broken down vehicles lining the verges are not.

Tourism exemplifies the dilemma posed by this sorry state of affairs. Endowed with the magnificence of Mount Kilimanjaro and the expanse of Serengeti game park, Tanzania should draw tourists. But Dar's New Africa Hotel is a sad contrast with Nairobi's gleaming tower blocks. Although it is the proud possessor of the only public air-conditioned room in Dar, the furnishings are torn and worn. A suspiciously well-spiced chicken indicated an heroic struggle by the chef against short odds.

It is not surprising that one senses changes in the air. Overt opposition is slight. A Preventive Detention Act gives dissenters short shift. But there was a half-baked coup attempt earlier in the year and President Nyerere has said he will not stand in next year's election - albeit an election with only one candidate.

Some two decades after the wind of change which brought independence to Tanzania a fresh breeze is wafting through Dar es Salaam.

Final group of six end sit-in at embassy

From Michael Binyon Bonn

The last six East Germans in the West German Embassy in Prague yesterday returned home to East Germany, ending a 16-week occupation that at one stage involved about 160 people.

The six left the baroque embassy building in the centre of Prague without any guarantee from East Berlin that they would be allowed to emigrate to West Germany as they had sought. But their applications will be considered.

The embassy was forced to close on October 4 after more than 150 East Germans had camped inside, in an attempt to gain exit visas. Difficult and protracted discussions have followed between officials from Bonn and East Berlin, but the East Germans have refused to give any emigration guarantees for fear of encouraging more refugees. Bonn has warned East Germans repeatedly not to use its diplomatic missions as short-cuts to the West.

In mid-November the first group of 50 returned home, while others said they were determined to hold out. In December about 40 began a hunger strike, but called it off after Bonn officials, including Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, said nothing more could be done.

Herr Wolfgang Vogel, the East German lawyer negotiating on East Berlin's behalf, yesterday gave a warning against such episodes. Herr Heinrich Windelen, the Bonn Minister for Inner-German Relations, said he hoped all the asylum seekers would now be allowed to emigrate.

Rajiv promises his majority will not steamroller the Opposition

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi



Rajiv Gandhi: Handshakes across party divides.

With a flourish of warm feelings, handshakes across the party divides, mutual applause and a series of promises not to oppress the opposition, Mr Rajiv Gandhi took possession of his inheritance yesterday. The new lower house of Parliament, the Lok Sabha or People's Assembly, met for the first time since the Prime Minister's party, Congress (I), won its overwhelming victory at the polls.

Congress MPs occupied four of the six wedges of seats in the semi-circular chamber, while the fifth wedge was largely filled by independents and members supporting Congress from other parties. Only the sixth wedge of seats was occupied by the genuine parliamentary Opposition.

Predominant here were the 28 members of Telegu Desam, the regional party from the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, who now form the biggest single opposition party and whose leader, Mr N. T. Rama Rao, smiled down from the distinguished visitors' gallery.

Mr Rama Rao wore his familiar saffron robes, but for the occasion he had instructed his MPs to dress in yellow. They all wore acid yellow shawls, yellow shirts or saris and white trousers or dhotis. They provided a brilliant splash of colour among the plain array of grey Nehru jackets on most of the other benches.

The session was opened by the veteran parliamentarian, Mr Jagivan Ram, the lone representative of his party, Congress (J), in parliament. He was appointed pro-tem Speaker of the house until a new Speaker may be elected, having been in every parliament since the Constituent Assembly first met in 1946.

Mr Gandhi was the first MP to be sworn in. He took the oath in Hindi, while most of the ministers who followed him took it in English. Only a few affirmed. Two Muslim members took the oath in Urdu.

Before the assembly met, Mr Gandhi addressed a meeting of his parliamentary party, promising to use his unprecedented majority to reinforce democracy and not suppress the Opposition, he insisted. "We cannot force or suppress anything,"

At the same time, however, a row was brewing over the election of a Deputy Speaker in the house. The Deputy Speaker generally comes from an opposition party, but this time it seems that the name of a member of the Tamil Regional Party (All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam), which was in formal alliance with Congress at the election, will be put in the job.

The other opposition parties are annoyed by this, and representatives of the 12 of them met under the chairmanship of Mr Madhav Deoras, leader of the Janata Party to protest and urge consultations upon the ruling party.

Mr Rama Rao also took the opportunity to do some urging of his own. Addressing a crowded conference of press and legislators, he called the election result "one in favour of evolving a true federation. Where the union government recognizes, nurtures and promotes regional interests."

He described how his party was facing up to its new responsibilities in the house by allocating a different state to each member to study and take responsibility for.

Boy shot dead in riot over kites

A 44-hour curfew was imposed yesterday on parts of the western Indian city of Ahmedabad after a 12-year-old boy was killed and 13 people injured in Hindu-Muslim rioting (AP reports). A dispute over kite flying led to rioting during a Hindu festival, in which the boy was killed, and the people were wounded when police fired on rioters. Ten policemen and a civilian were hurt in the rioting.

He also discussed the idea of setting up a national party, somehow formed from a federation of regional parties. He plans to call the new body Bharat Desam (Indian Nation), but it remains to be seen how far the leaders of other parties are prepared to suppress their own national inclinations in favour of such a grouping.

Poverty in Andalusia

Landowners resist socialist reforms

From Richard Wigg, Antequera, Spain

In bright winter sunshine Andalusian day labourers are out in the fields now harvesting olives on the big farms. These provide them with their only assured work, three months a year. For the rest all but a lucky few must live on an unemployment allowance of less than £100 a month.

Mechanization on the land over the past 25 years has only worsened their lot. Antequera, a hill-town 30 miles north of Málaga, has been selected by Andalusia's autonomous regional Government as the first area for another attempt at agrarian reform in southern Spain. The civil war paid to the earlier attempt under the Second Republic.

Antequera was not selected by chance: the valley here is potentially rich farming land but chronically unemployed and with a heavy surplus of landless labourers. In the municipality there were last year 15,000 jobless persons of working age in a total population of 67,000; and 6,500 of them were agricultural labourers, according to Señor Pedro de Rojao, the Socialist mayor.

A doctor from a big local land-owning family, he is rather exceptional for his keen social conscience, and he is clearly worried by the resistance the reform is now encountering. Born the year the civil war broke out, Señor Rojao told me: "As a child after that war I saw appalling inequality; perhaps that started me becoming a Socialist."

The mayor criticized the landowners for refusing to evolve since Franco times and collaborate with moderate agrarian reforms. Andalusia's small farmers' association, which claims to represent the 87 per cent of the region's smallholders owning only 17 per cent of the land, only 17 per cent of the land.

All farmers owning more than 50 hectares of irrigated land or 300 hectares of dry land are required to declare their holdings and production levels. The two-months grace period now almost up, Señor Rojao said no declarations had yet been received from Antequera's farmers.

"It will be terrible if we fail again," he said. The Communist-led landworkers staged demonstrations demanding a real land reform and the Málaga farmers' market has gone to the courts to block implementation. All farmers owning more than 50 hectares of irrigated land or 300 hectares of dry land are required to declare their holdings and production levels. The two-months grace period now almost up, Señor Rojao said no declarations had yet been received from Antequera's farmers.

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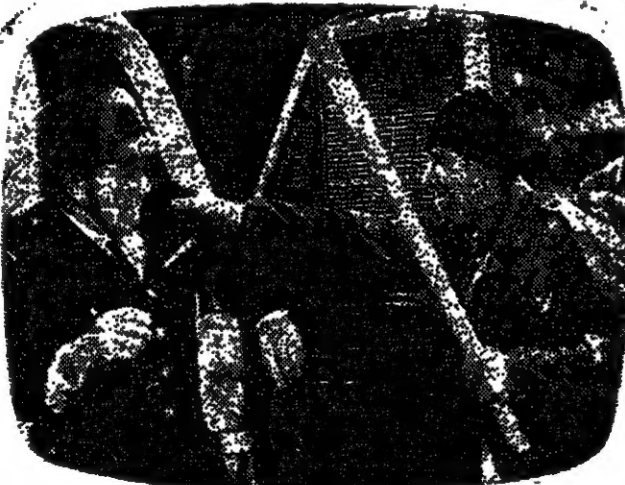
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THE ARTS

The film of *Amadeus* receives its Royal premiere in London tonight: Peter Shaffer, its author and now scriptwriter, explains the true source of his inspiration

Mozartian magic behind the masks

At the climax of the play *Amadeus*, in a speech unfortunately never uttered on stage for reasons of length, the composer Antonio Salieri was to have informed the audience: "The God I acknowledge lives, for example, in bars 34 to 44 of Mozart's *Masonic Funeral Music*." The extremity of this statement - which, incidentally, is not uttered in the film version either, because of a less verbal and more cinematic script - stirred me profoundly. It permitted my protagonist to cite specific bars of music as evidence of the presence of divinity in the world, rather than just to talk in vague, exalted terms about genius. Surely the specific is always the point in art.

The tormented Kapellmeister could as well have cited many other examples in Mozart to make the same point: the setting of the words "Tutti contenti" at the end of *The Marriage of Figaro*; the harmonization of the Priest's response "Sicut erat" in *Don Giovanni*; the setting of "Geduld ist Gelehr" in *The Magic Flute*; even, to be yet more extreme, the one bar in *Così fan tutte*, at the reprise of the tenor's tune "Un'aura amorosa", wherein a single note in the accompaniment descends a semitone, from F sharp to F natural. Of such things is heaven made.

What I wanted to emerge clearly from the play is the obsession of a man, Salieri - who in his own words was "created a pair of ears and nothing else" - with finding an absolute in music. Mozart's incomparability lies in the absolute nature of his achievements: the best of them cannot be even slightly rewritten without diminishment. Of course, great art always attests to the existence of absolutes: that is why the greatest offers the largest comfort - even as, temporarily, it can also induce the largest despair. At certain moments in art galleries, for example, we get the uneasy feeling we are not judging perfect paintings but that they are judging us.

My own apprehension of the divine is very largely aesthetic. I am aware that this is by no means a general condition. It is

for this reason, and despite the popular attention given to my play, I find it hard to confess openly that the existence of Mozart (as of Shakespeare) is central to my belief in the sovereign value of mankind, when all around the horrors of the world conspire to convince one of its complete dispensability. Not to be vague, the creation of the *C minor Mass* or the final act of *Antony and Cleopatra* seems to me to give a point to evolution; most human activities do not.

Like all the greatest things - and only them - Mozart's finest achievements cannot be diminished by time. This became

inescapably clear during the filming of *Amadeus*, under the direction of Milos Forman, in Czechoslovakia. In the picture, the music naturally became more prominent than in the play. This is not just because on screen one can show operas that can only be described on stage. The paradox is that in a live theatre one cannot successfully play long stretches of music without subverting the drama and turning the event into a concert, whereas the cinema positively welcomes music in floods - and, of course, acoustical inundation is very much the fate of drowning Salieri.

Music, sublime and unshakable, pouring in a stream over a gasping man's head, is of course the central subject of the film. To realize this in practice meant shooting whole sections of action to the sound of Mozart: playing his music out loud as cameras turned on salons and opera houses and open-air concerts. Inevitably, therefore, one heard it over and over again while sequences were filmed (at the very least) three times in long shot, three times in medium shot, three times in close-up, and then similarly filmed again and again from different angles. Most music subjected to such treatment

would soon outlive its welcome; yet everything we played of Mozart - no matter how often repeated - never staled or irritated, nor lost its power to enchant.

I myself have found this mystery in Mozart to hold intact for almost 40 years, ever since, sitting on the grass of a hot summer garden in England, I first heard his Piano Concerto in A major, K488, on a wind-up portable gramophone. Hearing it now, I still become amazed all over again by its certainty. The best of Mozart's works - say, the last dozen of these piano concertos - demonstrate the thrilling paradox at the heart of created things: they justify obedience to form. Actually, they exult in it. They celebrate the idea of the correct, and prove beyond dispute the necessity of artifice. Such pieces are true examples of composition. I mean by this that they are composed in both senses of the word - as a serene work may be, or a serene woman. The formality of their structure both compresses and expresses the beauty; it acts as an unbreakable cup to contain the sweetest pressings of the wine. To an age which believes that everything should hang out, Mozart is a cautionary saint. He allows nothing to hang out.

There is, in fact, something almost terrifying about this restraint. Over and over as one listens, a joyful shadow, a shadowed joy, seems to pass swiftly over the music, as a cloud passes across a spring landscape, bringing with it a quite extraneous emotion for which there is no precise name. save perhaps that of the composer. A hearing of the slow movement of the Clarinet Quintet will evoke this effect at any time. It makes the rigorous turbulence of Beethoven seem over-insistent, and the lacrymose jeremiad of Mahler largely hysterical.

What seems especially wonderful to me is Mozart's use of major keys. I know it is usual among Mozartians to praise his use of the minor - to say that he is at his most "sublime" when writing in G minor and his most tragic in D minor - but I find this attitude completely

incomprehensible and indeed uncomprehending. One never stops hearing about the tragic nature of the Fortieth Symphony, but to me the Thirtieth (in cheerful E flat) is an infinitely greater work, and the last movement of the Forty-first (in grand C: the "Jupiter") one of the supreme achievements of art.

Nobody has suffered more than Mozart from sentimental misjudgment. The last century dealt with the glory of his composition by calling him "melancholic" as if he were really just the Fragonard of music. To the nineteenth century - which prized the evidence of effort - he was not wholly serious: charming, of course, but a little lightweight; lacking in muscle. The truth, of course, is entirely other. Try cutting into Mozart: you will soon find out where the muscle is. It runs right through the tissue of the music, and totally resists the knife.

For the same reason, his church pieces tended to be dismissed as secular and even frivolous. Not surprisingly, the

Victorians took only the uncompleted Requiem to their hearts - filled as it is with the heavy solemnity which they considered an indispensable mark of the sacred. To me, it seems very much music of death, but not of transfiguration. As a religious piece, it is infinitely less profound than the life-filled vaudeville of *The Magic Flute*, composed in the same last darkening year of its composer's life. Indeed, in the last darkening sequences of our film, we have tried to emphasize and dramatize a desperate tension created in the composer by these two emerging pieces, and the opposing worlds they represent: the shadowy and shining kingdoms in collision within one man.

It is this tension that provides the feverish atmosphere in

which the climax of our cinematic story can appropriately take place. Incidentally, this is an entirely different climax from that of the play of *Amadeus*: a nightlong encounter between a physically dying Salieri and a spiritually ravens Salieri - a scene obviously indefensible on factual grounds but, I hope, just as obviously defensible on those theatrical and cinematic ones which must always take precedence in a work of dramatic fiction. Holding fast to the thread of our protagonist's relentless lust to snatch a piece of divinity for himself, we were finally led to a scene which no biographer could possibly endorse for one second, but which nevertheless warms the heart of a playwright seeking a thrilling and a logical end to a compelling but incomplete legend. Upon this climax, I invoke the blessing of Mozart himself - solely as a man of the theatre. For that, supremely, is what he is.

In this regard it is especially remarkable how dependent his stage pieces are on masks and disguises. Both Mozart and Lorenzo da Ponte, his librettist, appear to have had an almost obsessive interest in their use. Think of the Countess in *Figaro*, disguised as her own maid of Leporello in *Don Giovanni*, disguised as his own master, of the conspiracy of masked avengers at the ball in the same opera, or the conspiring young men in *Così*, made up virtually throughout as Albanians. It is for this reason that in the play, and even more in the film, of *Amadeus* - which is still more of a fantasia on events in Mozart's life - the climax is designedly melodrama involving masks.

Neither play nor picture even remotely represents a documentary life of Mozart, but both rely deliberately and delightedly on this most magical of stage conventions: a nearly absurd use of concealment to reveal emotion far from absurd. It is pleasing to pay homage to *Amadeus* not only for his music but also for his drama.

● Peter Shaffer has adapted this article from an earlier piece for the *New York Times*.



Photograph of Peter Shaffer by Bill Warriner

Theatre

Roll on Friday

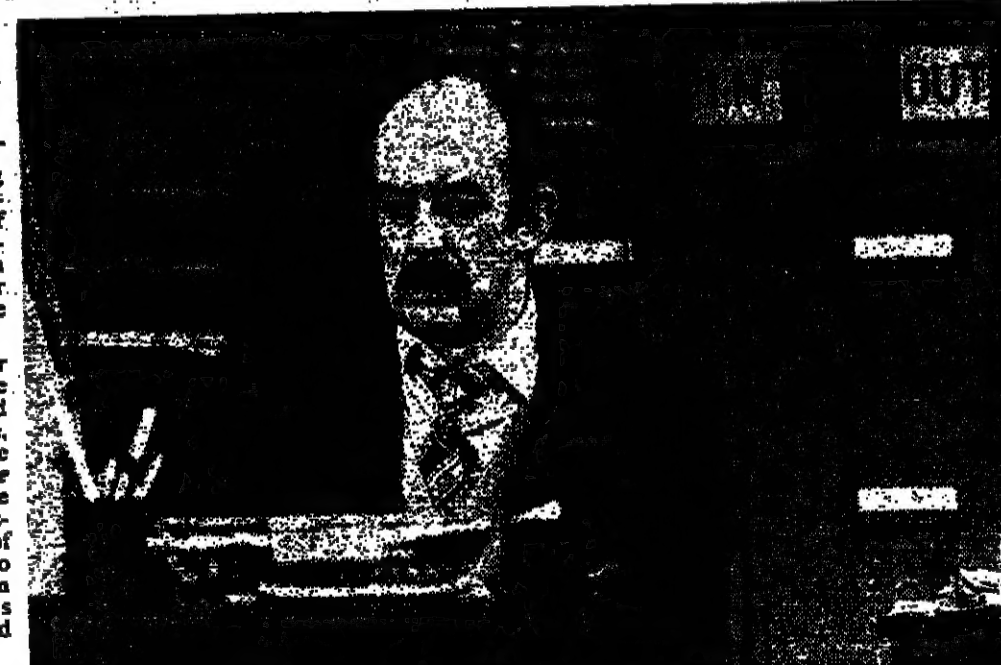
Nuffield, Southampton

It is a freezing Monday morning in the office. Enter a storm-tossed figure who peels off layers of weather-proofing before returning to his desk with the grim remark "Ah well, the day after tomorrow's Wednesday and the week's almost gone".

That sets the tone for Roger Hall's comedy of life among the Bristows of the New Zealand Public Service: a likable piece, with much in common with the author's prize-winning *Middle Age Spread*. Again Mr Hall's eye is trained on the huge frustrations and small rebellions of people who are supposed to have settled down. And again his marked talent for farce is held in check by kindness and respect for his characters.

Roll on Friday is packed with long-range sags. The heating finally comes on when the weather turns warm. The hand of an unseen messenger starts by delivering mail and ends by filching beer. Off-stage families are collapsing, and there are insurmountable obstacles to getting new window curtains. The effect ought to be hilarious; but I can claim no more for Justin Greene's production than a mildly entertaining evening.

The setting is partly to blame. Office work is not interesting to look at, and plausibility breaks down when there are too many private phone calls and personal arguments. More damaging is



Roy Marsden, turning dejection into fun in *Roll on Friday*

the lack of any strong comic impetus.

There is nothing wrong with the characters: rabby boss, home-bound spinster, hen-pecked Welsh immigrant, foul-tempered old timer - they and their relationships are perfectly true to life. But it is an uneventful life; and, while you can agree that they would not take risks, unless the playwright does so on their behalf, the result will be what Mr Hall has written - a timid play about timid people.

The squabble to get into the

shoes of the departing boss supplies what comic drive there is, and it involves only two characters whose defeat prompts the play's one passionate outburst rather too late.

Otherwise, the show consists of small inconsequential jokes, articulated rather too ponderously to ignite the stage, but played with close attention to individual detail by an excellent company among whom David Swift and Roy Marsden do most to turn dejection into fun.

Irving Wardle

Secular parable

Pericles
Donmar Warehouse

Cheek by Jowl, an exhilarating young company, have brought their unique blend of inventiveness and precision to bear on Shakespeare's epic romance *Pericles*. Though it begins the final movement of his last works, it is fraught with challenges and problems. The text is corrupt, the structure sprawling and, worst of all, it lacks central dramatic conflict.

What holds it together is the biography of its eponymous hero. Superficially he is plunged into a series of misfortunes - famine, shipwreck, love and loss on a journey that takes him through 18 years and around the Mediterranean. But more deeply it is one of self-discovery. For this is a secular parable where out of long darkness comes the light of

earthly redemption. A daughter and wife are, as it were, restored to life and a family is made whole again.

To draw it together the company have everywhere adopted an ensemble approach. The awkward device of Coward as narrator is abandoned in favour of the group weaving its thread, scenes jump-cut one to another as actors instantly take up other roles, and there is even more mime and dumbshow than in the original. Yet they manage both to convey its semi-mystical atmosphere and bolster its comedy.

Shakespeare leavened the tale with the brine-wetted talk of the seamen and the earthy directness of the brothel scene (prompting Jonson to call it "this mouldy tale"), but Cheek by Jowl have turned the tournament into a fairground contest and the courting of Thaisa into an absurd love calypso. Boldly the production teeters on the brink of toppling into a pageant of inventive episodes, and of losing its focus on Pericles's plight.

But the climactic recognition scene proves it has not been lost. The daring reaches its height as father and daughter, taken beyond easy joy by suffering, do not slowly awaken to each other as if from an evil dream, but passionately batter each other into recognition.

Andrew Colville's overly youthful Pericles to that point largely plays the part as fate's Christ-like figure with only "patience (to) smile Extremity out of Act". But Marina (Amanda Harris), usually all sweetness and naivety, is here virtue triumphant - evangelizing goodness to the lecherous brothel director.

The director, Declan Donnell, and the designer, Nick Ormerod, have recognized that the sea surges all through this play. Its colour is washed all over the flexible single set and uniform "pyjama" costumes.

Contrasted with it is the healing, harmonious power of music accompanying all the elemental rhythms of marriage, birth and death, and echoing the transcendental forces of redemption and restitution.

Robert Page

Television

One for the birds

"I spend more time up here than I do with your Mam", says Joe Desmond to his young son, indicating just how serious a business pigeon-racing is and the extent of the sacrifices a man must make to be successful in it.

He is very successful. His blue pidgeon, the talk and envy of south Yorkshire, continually streaks home ahead of the field, earning him large amounts of money in bets and prizes and the promise of agro from punters who are less interested in fast flights than fast fivers.

This competitors put his triumphs down to his dedication but the title of Mal Middleton's play, on BBC last night, *Bird Fancier*, was meant to signal that Joe's obsession

would not be confined to birds of the feathered kind.

Joe is a predator, the assiduous comforter of his friends' neglected wives. In fact, as his son finds out, he is an exploiter all round. It is his son's discovery of his infidelities which brings Joe to a re-examination of his values.

Mr Middleton, a long-distance lorry-driver, was made redundant three years ago and turned his hand to play-writing.

Hans Leygraf

St John's/Radio 3

This was like hearing Salieri play Mozart. There are few more compelling portraits of Mozart's power and originality as a keyboard player than his Fantasia in C minor, K475, which he wrote down on May 20, 1785, and published alongside his Sonata in C minor, K457.

The Fantasia is full of stops and starts, of strong contrasts between loud and soft, fast and slow, full of accents and unexpected twists. For a piece in C minor it manages the remarkable feat of having its two lyrical sections in D major and B flat major; the latter evaporates into a passage of violent sequences from G minor to A flat that is one of the most chilling pages Mozart ever composed. It gives, we can presume, a fair impression of what Mozart's improvisational techniques were like. Apparently he wrote some instructions on how to play this Fantasia and his companion Sonatas one would give a lot to read them, but they are now lost, so Mr Leygraf can scarcely be blamed for simply playing the notes.

But it did seem as if, like the Salieri of legend, he wished to drain the life-blood from Mozart. One could never accuse his playing of being unmitigated; it was carefully moulded, as respectful of the accents as one can be on the piano be used in the St John's generous acoustics (the clock scarcely avoid the muddying of the bass register) and it was always well shaded.

But it never gave a hint of the vision that lies behind the notes. Even in the Sonata, to which Mr Leygraf's measured style was perhaps better suited, he failed to convey the tension of the first movement's pounding octaves and racing triplets, or the agitated cross-bar syncopations of the last movement. Here the accents are meticulously indicated, sometimes differently for each hand, but little of that subtlety came across.

His play, well photographed in his native Sheffield, suggests he may have found a new destination.

He has a good ear for dialogue and trod a sure path between bawdiness and pathos. His play may earn innocent fancies going off to "see how I birds are" a second look from their wives, but it was funny and well-turned.

Michael Elphick was splendid as Joe, bluff, a touch brutal but finally tamed. Aaron Brown, as his son, was excellent, and both performances were complemented by that of Rosemary Martin as the long-suffering wife. Bill Hays directed and Terry Coles produced.

Dennis Hackett

Concerts

Yet this and the splendid Haydn Sonata No 49 in E flat with which he began both lacked sharp characterization. For all the acceptable standard of his piano playing, Mr Leygraf, in his quiet Kapellmeister style, did not seem to want to make us believe that there was any more to Mozart or Haydn than there might be to Salieri.

Nicholas Kenyon

London début

A prize-collector from the age of 16, the Brazilian guitarist Marcelo Kayath trumped earlier acts by winning last year's Tenth International and the Radio France guitar competitions when still only 20. His judges were plainly sagacious. Kayath is no flamboyant showman, but a disciplined, discerning musician with the intensity to persuade disbe-

lievers that his instrument is one to be taken seriously.

Even choice of programme for his London début gave proof that he was not out for instant acclaim. Less familiar Studies by Villa-Lobos and an ear-catching plucked-cum-tapped "Ritornela" by Krieger certainly allowed outlet for what is clearly no mean virtuoso potential. But so much else emphasized subtler virtues, starting with rhythmic control in a sonata by Sor and clear part-playing in eloquently simple presentations of intimate Dowland posies. It was nevertheless Stephen Dodgson's succinct Fantasy-Divisions, Brouwer's Two Latin American Pieces and a temperamental Prologue-Toccata recently written for him by his compatriot, Carlos Nobre, that revealed just how much of Kayath's hold on his listeners grew from timing and tonal palette - particularly the latter.

Joan Chissell

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SPECTRUM

The Human Village: The liver and kidneys are the workshops cleansing the blood and producing life's vital ingredients. In concluding our series, Science Correspondent Thomson Prentice explains their importance and functions

The finest filter plant on earth

Although they may have a less glamorous location and image than the brain, heart and lungs, the liver and kidneys are remarkable workplaces without which the Human Village could not survive. They are vital units on the body's industrial estate. The liver is a huge chemical factory fulfilling hundreds of



functions and delivering essential products throughout the living community. The kidneys are an amalgamation of a cleansing department and a

highly efficient waste disposal plant which help make life safe within the Human Village. Here we visit both to learn more about how they work and are maintained.

LIVER

The ancient Greeks, Romans and Egyptians tried to divine the future by careful examination of the human liver, while medieval philosophers thought that anger and sadness - cholera and melancholy - originated there.

Some time between the two, the word "liver" entered the Anglo-Saxon language, and it is believed to have been derived from the verb to live. If so, our ancestors were nearest the truth. The liver is a vast, sophisticated chemical factory within the human body and without its prodigious output, life cannot be sustained.

More than 500 functions of the liver have been identified. It forms bile, which aids digestion of fat; manufactures and stores a number of vitamins, including B12, which is necessary for the proper functioning of bone marrow; and produces heparin, an anti-clotting agent.

It also makes plasma proteins, breaks down fats and converts proteins to carbohydrates and milk sugar into glucose. It removes toxins brought from the intestines, and metabolizes short-acting barbiturates, and many other drugs.

The liver is the largest gland in the body and at three to four pounds in weight is heavier than the brain. But it took the plight of a small boy called Ben Hardwick, who was dying of liver disease last year, to focus public thinking on the importance of the liver.

One of the most extraordinary qualities of the liver is its regenerative capacity. A disease can destroy most of the liver without the owner being aware of anything amiss. New cells grow to replace the dead ones. Surgeons can remove up to

seven eighths of a diseased liver with the expectation that the deficiency will be replaced in a couple of months.

But in the case of progressive disease, a transplant may be the only answer. It was certainly the only hope last January for two-year-old Ben Hardwick, who had the rare disease, biliary atresia.

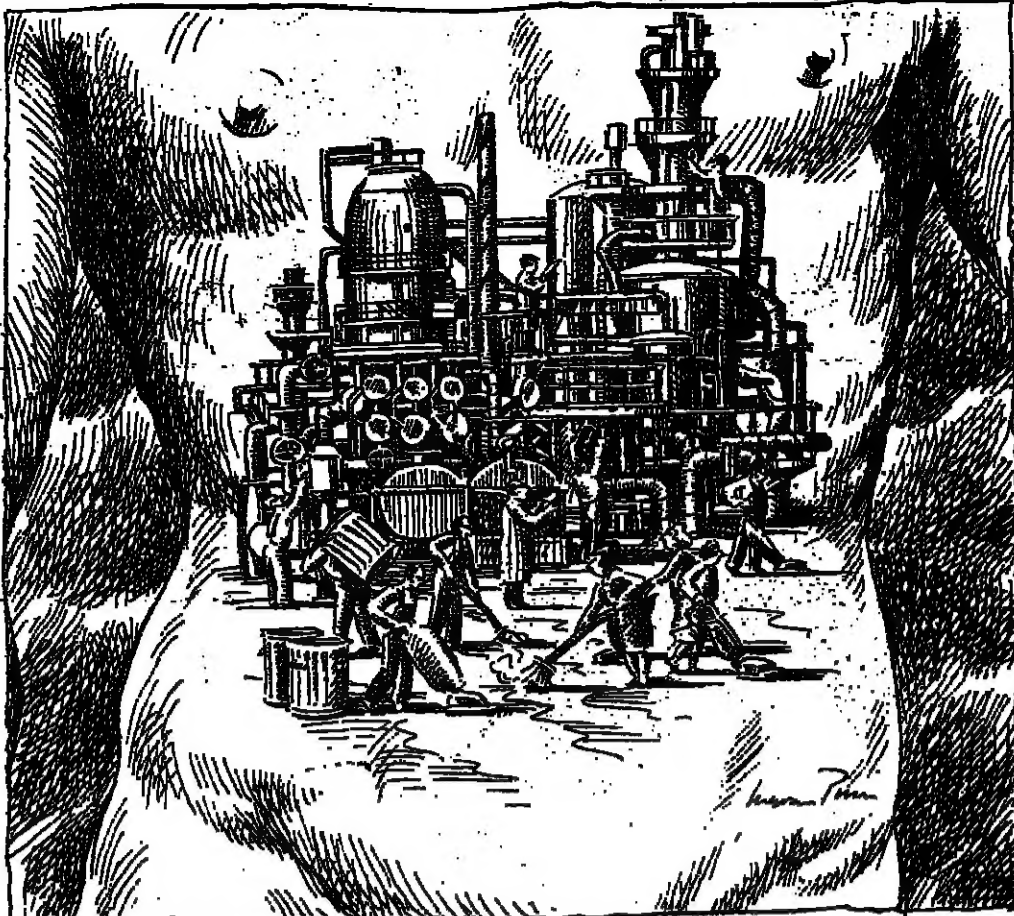
He needed the operation, but no suitable donor could be found until after his case was featured on the *That's Life* television programme by presenter Esther Rantzen. A donor organ then did become available, and Ben became Britain's youngest liver transplant recipient. The surrounding publicity led to other children being helped and to funding of research and care projects.

Since then, doctors needing donor organs for similar operations have found their task less difficult. The use of the anti-rejection drug, cyclosporin-A, has dramatically improved the outlook for children who need transplants because, unlike earlier treatments, this drug does not carry the side effect of growth retardation.

Nobody can donate a liver and survive, but the rejection problems are not nearly as acute as in kidney grafts, where the best results are obtained from living donors who are related to the patient.

Dr Roger Williams, director of the liver unit at London's King's College Hospital, said: "Many more patients in the last stages of liver disease will be getting transplants. Although there is still much to be learned and many problems to be tackled, liver transplants can be said to have come of age."

He and colleagues at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, where Ben Hardwick had his operation, plan 40 such oper-



ations this year, compared with 26 in their last 12-month period.

Patients under 21 have a 75 per cent chance of surviving for at least a year - once past that first year, their long-term chances are very good - but for older patients, the survival rate in the first year is only 28 per cent.

Few patients with alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver are considered for grafts. Heavy, long-term use of alcohol is likely to have damaged their hearts and brains, and contributed to malnutrition - all adding to the potential hazards of the operation. The risk that they may return to their old drinking habits and destroy their new liver is another important consideration.

Although the transplant operation is a life saver for patients with a certain form of slow-growing cancer, other patients with malignant tumours cannot be helped by this surgery because of the inevitability of a recurrence.

The development of the artificial liver machine is a major new advance. It is designed to keep alive those patients whose livers have failed while a search for suitable donor organs is carried out.

Another new development is a simple blood test involving the use of monoclonal antibodies which "recognize" alpha fetoprotein, which is specific to a certain type of liver cancer.

Heavy alcohol consumption now accounts for at least 15,000 premature deaths in Britain each year, and alcoholic cirrhosis is now four times more common than in the early 1960s.

Significant - chronic liver damage is more likely to occur in women, in regular daily drinkers and in those whose alcohol intake is not so high that the development of severe alcohol-withdrawal symptoms forces them to drink less, according to specialists at King's College Hospital.

Last year the specialists at the hospital's liver unit advised that

heavy drinkers should have two alcohol free days every week to reduce the risks of serious liver damage. The defined heavy drinkers as men who drink up to five pints of beer or a bottle of wine a day, or those women who drink half that amount.

KIDNEYS

If the liver is the body's chemical factory, the kidneys are a super-efficient cleansing plant and waste disposal unit, which in about five minutes filter all the blood circulating in the body.

The kidneys cleanse the blood of poisonous and unwanted products, which are removed by some 1.25 million filter units called nephrons. The red and white blood cells continue in circulation, with such vital substances as water, glucose, minerals and amino acids being systematically reabsorbed.

The kidneys weigh a total of 11 ounces, yet are able to deal with more than two pints of blood a minute. Most people can survive on just one healthy kidney, but if both are diseased or missing, the body becomes poisoned by its own waste material.

Life can only continue if the blood is then artificially cleaned on a kidney machine, by wearing a portable dialysis unit which works continuously, or by a kidney transplant. However, lack of facilities in the NHS means that only half of the kidney patients who need treatment get it.

The survival rate for transplant patients has improved steadily over the last 10 years, and has a 95 per cent chance of success if the donated kidney comes from a close relation, such as a brother or mother.

When a man is likely to die, the donor is unrelated, and, usually, the victim of a road accident, then this figure drops

MYTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS

1. That an ulcer can be healed by a change in diet. Not so. Milk will provide immediate relief from pain, but there is no evidence that a bland milk-based diet will expedite recovery.

2. The converse that no matter what you do the ulcer will always recur. Untrue. Smoking certainly maintains and causes recurrences of ulcers. One or two foods, curries and some types of wine also stimulate acid production and cause peptic ulceration.

3. That alcohol causes gall stones. Not true. Alcohol gives rise to stones only when cirrhosis is already well established. The mixture diluting the alcohol may well be a factor as most contain sugar, and there is a relationship between gall stones and refined carbohydrate intake.

4. That a fat-free diet after a hepatitis, or any other liver complaint, is essential. Untrue. The type of diet makes no difference to recovery.

5. That alcohol should be given up for one year after

hepatitis. Only partly true. Alcohol should be given up until the liver function tests return to normal, however long this may take.

6. That bran is good for the irritable bowel syndrome and for colonic spasmic pain. Not true. Bran helps to protect against cancer in the colon, constipation, and therefore piles and diverticulitis, but there is little evidence that it has any effect on the irritable bowel syndrome.

7. That a visit to a surgeon for the treatment of haemorrhoids results in long and painful surgery. Not true. Well under 5 per cent of patients need extensive surgery. The rest can be treated with out-patient measures.

8. That all fat people are greedy and eat enormously. Untrue. Fat people eat more than their thinner colleagues, but they eat less than they think they eat.

9. That all women have cystitis. They don't and when they do it must be carefully investigated to make certain that there is no chronic renal tract infection.

BODY SURVIVAL

Protection of the liver and the kidneys can be improved by two important guidelines: the desirability of a good, well balanced diet, and the undesirability of excessive alcohol. The liver's many functions include the storage of vitamins and the formation of bile. A good diet will ensure an adequate supply of vitamins, which in turn will be put to such tasks as the development of bone marrow. Bile aids the digestion of fat.

If you are a regular drinker, cut down: if you are a man drinking a bottle of wine, or five pints of beer a day - or a woman drinking half that amount - take two days a week away from alcohol to reduce the risks of cirrhosis of the liver. Your kidneys will benefit from plenty of liquid refreshment - of the right sort - as fluids reduce the risk of kidney stones. Four pints a day are recommended, but not too much. Pints of milk, beer, stout or whisky are not recommended. Maintain a balanced diet.

to about 65 per cent. All transplant patients face a lifetime on drugs designed to suppress their bodies' rejection of the "foreign" organs.

This drug treatment leaves them susceptible to infection. The only time when the drugs are not needed is in the extremely rare case where the donor is an identical twin of the recipient.

Mr John Wickham, who has been carrying out kidney grafts at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, since the late 1960s, says: "There is no comparison between how you feel after a transplant and how you feel when you are reliant on a dialysis machine. Patients have told me that being on dialysis like being only one third alive."

It is manpower restraints rather than lack of money which prevents all the people who need dialysis receiving the treatment, Mr Wickham believes. "It is not shortage of equipment, but shortage of staff to run the equipment which is causing the problem," he says.

The outlook seems more hopeful for the 20,000 patients who suffer from kidney stones every year.

Equipment which destroys kidney stones by means of a low frequency shock waves has been installed at a private hospital, the Devonshire, in London.

This use of Britain's first lithotripter obviates the need for surgery and the consequent weeks of recuperation. Lithotripsy, already well established in Germany and the United States, means that a patient is anaesthetized and lowered into a bath of warm water.

Shock waves are then produced by a spark from an electrode placed on a sound reflector dish. They are transmitted through the water to the kidney, and the procedure is monitored by a scanner, and continued until the stones - produced by the deposit in the urinary tract of solid substances, which are naturally present in the urine - dissolve.

Most of the kidney stones in British patients result from excess calcium. Sufferers will know that they can be very painful. The stones can be avoided by drinking plenty of fluid, as much if not more than four pints of liquid per day, and eating a balanced diet. In the opinion of some specialists, drinking more than a pint of milk each day is potentially more harmful than beneficial.

Additional research for the series by Ann Kent

Capitalism and the workers' bank

When the TSB is floated this year it will be the largest money-raising operation ever. But is it in the best interests of the bank's six million customers? Christopher Hird reports

Imagine the outcry if the Government planned to turn the National Trust into a limited company, to be run at a profit for its shareholders.

In fact, the Government is planning something as controversial later this year, when the Trustee Savings Bank is floated on the Stock Exchange in the largest capital-raising operation ever. Remarkably there is barely any political opposition to the plan. On Monday the Labour Party officially decided not to oppose the Bill which makes the sale possible.

The position was very different ten years ago, when there was all-party support for a completely different future for the TSB, which was to be turned into a mutually owned bank run for the benefit of its customers and staff, without shareholders.

Many people including, some of the bank's six million customers - may be surprised to learn that the TSB is not already a public company. Its aggressive national advertising makes it look like any other bank. The TSB is Britain's fifth largest bank - it has 1,600 compared with Lloyd's 2,250. But with UK retail banking deposits of more than £5 billion, it may be higher in the pecking order.

But the TSB is different. First, its customers are almost all private individuals and predominantly working class.

It is particularly strong in the North and in Scotland, and in some mining communities branch managers are now local heroes for not harassing striking miners over mortgage payments and overdrafts. The bank has far fewer customers in the South and the A and B socio-econ-

a committee chaired by Sir Harry Page.

Today's centralized national banking network is the result of the Page report, implemented by Tom Bryans, TSB's chief general manager between 1975 and 1982. These developments took place without any formal ownership of the bank. The substantial profits have simply accumulated for the eventual benefit of whoever became the rightful owner. There is some £800m at stake.

Harry Page believed the bank should be given a formal "mutual" structure, with no shareholders and the bank being

The bank belongs to millions of people in the graveyards of Scotland and to its depositors

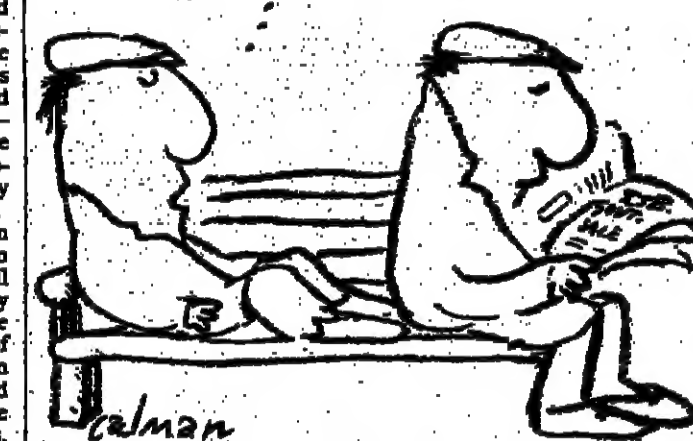
TSB

owned by the customers, who would elect some of the trustees. He said: "The principle of mutualism means that the profit that accrues to the banks is indirectly distributed to depositors through improved services and lower costs, rather than distributed to equity shareholders."

Building societies and some insurance companies have a mutual structure. Page thought these principles should be extended to banking.

His proposals met with all party support - including that of the then Tory backbencher

The best bank to my mutual advantage is Under my mattress.



omic groups because it only introduced cheques in the mid-60s, and its branch network in the South is very small.

In some ways the TSB offers a superior service to its clearing bank competitors. For years current account banking has been free and interest is paid on current accounts. It is the only bank to offer seven-day banking in one of its branches - in Edinburgh.

Stockbrokers say the TSB already has one of the strongest balance sheets in the banking sector.

TSB

The second unusual feature is that no one seems to own it. For 170 years the Trustee Savings Bank - and its predecessor regional banks - have been run by self-appointed trustees (who appointed professional managers) in the interests of the bank's depositors.

In the 1960s employees and customers will have preferential application rights. To qualify, accounts had to be opened by last December 17, and still be in existence on the day of the flotation. Unlike the British Telecom sale, there is no plan to give employees shares or to offer them some at a discount. Nor does there appear to be a guarantee that all applications from customers and staff will be allotted in full. But the Opposition will take up these points in the committee stage of the Bill.

The bank's special features are a direct result of its history. Started by a Scottish cleric, Henry Duncan - in 1810 as a way of encouraging self-help for the poor through thrift, the idea of savings banks grew fast. More than 450 branches opened in the first 10 years.

Until the mid-1960s the banks were simply a series of regional savings banks which made their living by lending to the government. Their transformation into a fully-fledged bank started in 1973, with the report on national savings from

len Stewart, who is now - as a Treasury minister - launching the share sale. The mutual solution was favoured by the TSB itself. Today, Tom Bryans says: "Mutualism was the ethos that drove the organization."

Many who have been connected with the bank think the change is for the worse. Tom Bryans describes it as "a tragedy that after 170 years of service, this marvellous social organization is going out of business."

The share sale proceeds - possibly as much as £1,000 million - will boost the bank's resources.

A new ethos - in which the customer comes second to the shareholder - will now drive the organization.

The Government views the share sale as the best way to solve three problems: the ownership, the accountability of management and the bank's access to capital which it needs to grow. The Government believes that it is free to sell off the TSB (though it will receive no money itself) because, in the words of Ian Stewart, "there is no established legal ownership of the TSBs."

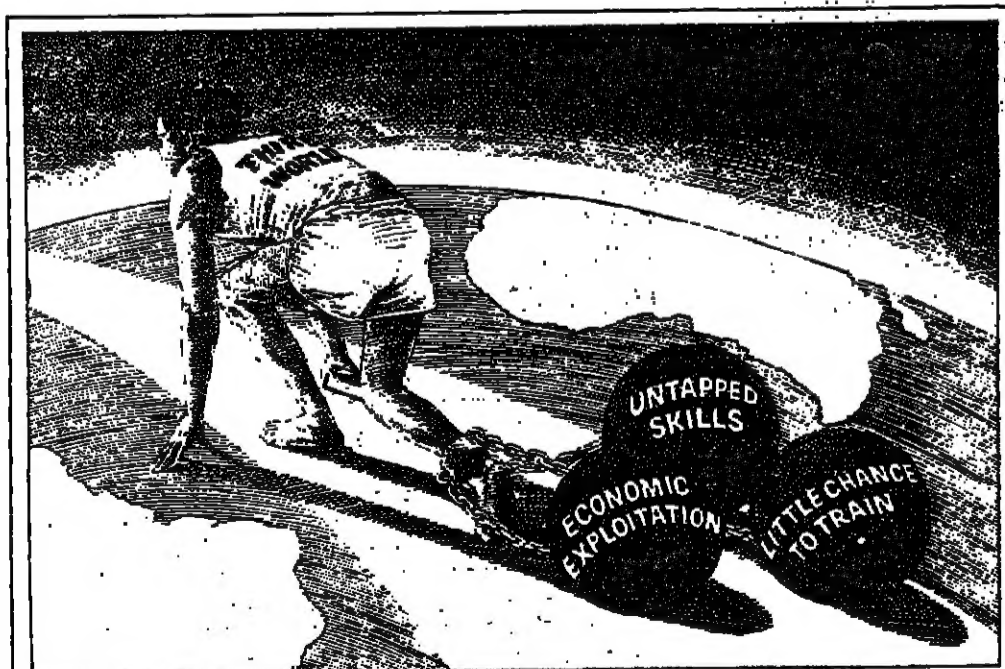
In a little reported speech last year, Ian Macdonald, chief general manager of TSB Scotland, said: "The TSB belongs to millions of people in the graveyards of Scotland and to millions of depositors living now."

Faced with the practical difficulties of recognizing the depositors' ownership of the bank, the Government and the TSB favour a sale. The main practical argument that is now advanced for the flotation is that it will give the TSB access to capital.

But the bank has been very chary of saying exactly why it needs the money now. Several stockbrokers' circulars point out that the TSB already has one of the strongest balance sheets in the banking sector.

Defenders of mutual organizations point to the advantages they're run in the interests of their customers. The flotation of the TSBs may be the beginning of a determined assault on such organizations and ideas.

Christopher Hird's programme on the TSBs will be broadcast tonight on *Diverse Reports*, Channel Four, at 8.30pm.



No wonder the poor world only comes third.

Sending material relief to the poor and hungry is a crying necessity.

No one can deny it. But it is a relief. Not a cure. For as long as the poor world remains ill-equipped to help itself it will always be dependent.

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But there is another effect, less looked for, but invariably true. The teacher returns deeply, richly taught.

If you're not free to go yourself, but you would like to help, then please send as much as you can afford. We might live in a different world. But we're all in the same race.

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Post to: Voluntary Service Overseas, 9 George Square, London, SW14 6PP. (S.A.E. appreciated) Charge 30p

The Moreover Good Food Guide, a publication which has been eagerly awaited ever since it went into the planning stages in 1979, was fully expected to appear for the first time this year, but our schedule has been seriously upset by the sudden resignation of the head inspector. As the reasons for his resignation involve a severe warning to the public, we feel justified in printing his final letter to us. Here it is.

Dear Sir, Although I have enjoyed the years of non-stop lavish hospitality working for your unique organization, where it seems to be party time round the clock (here follows several pages of embarrassingly warm praise of a personal nature, which I omit) I can no longer continue as a food inspector, following a visit to one of London's newest restaurants.

Even from outside it was clear that the Bon Bouchon was a nouvelle cuisine establishment. The pink and green glow through the windows (pink from the tablecloths and nappery, green from the delicate ferns customary in such places) suggested it, the homespun handwriting on the outside menu made it even more likely, and it was confirmed, as we opened the door, by the soft draught of canned Vivaldi that greeted us.

I will not bore you with the nouvelle cuisine ritual through which we had to pass before we could eat - the removal of our coats with a servility not seen since the demise of domestic service, the unrolling of napkins as thick as tarpaulin, the offering of a cocktail called Peacock Alexander - invented by the chef and the lecturer on the menu beginning: "May I just tell you about tonight's special... as I am sure this is all familiar to you."

Nor will I bore you with the perusal of the menu after the lecturer has departed. It is a peculiar property of nouvelle cuisine menus, is it not that no matter how original and unexpected any dish is, one seems to have come across it before? Thus I was not surprised to find

moreover... Miles Kingston

a terrine of rabbit, crayfish, bacon and saffron, not a crayfish soup containing bacon, saffron and scallops, nor indeed a multi-coloured salad featuring scallops, bacon, rabbit, wine and crayfish.

As you know, the eating of a nouvelle cuisine meal is very like a visit to a Bond Street jeweller. The food is brought with all the reverence due to precious stones, and one would not be surprised if the vegetables were presented on a velvet display tray. The only thing that is kept under lock and key, well away from the customer, is the salt and pepper. You know all this, and also that the wine list is the one refuge of safety and familiarity.

It was the wine list that contained the shock. The first wine listed was a dry white, lightly scented with rosemary

and tarragon. The second was a medium white, "gently spiced with saffron and a hint of cayenne". The third, an otherwise friendly Loire, had apparently been marinated, or perhaps medicated, with water-cress. The reds were no better, involving such admixtures as ginger, raspberry vinegar, mint, and even, Lord save us, bagel bits.

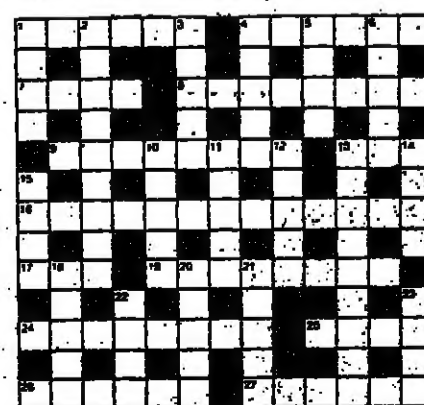
"May I just tell you about the special wines..." began the lecturer.

"No, you may not," I said. "Just tell me about the ordinary wines you have."

They had, it seemed, no ordinary wines. Everything had been novellized. Unable to present anything in its natural form, they had applied their food methods to the wine list. I despairingly ordered a large bottle of Perrier water. This duly appeared, together with a glass containing a slice of lemon, a sprig of mint, a slice of cucumber and what seemed to be a powdering of cinnamon, all of which I transferred to a fingerbowl as table decoration.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 545)

1 Rework (6)
2 Cup (6)
3 Yetch (4)
4 Leading position (8)
5 Incurable (8)
6 Whole of (3)
7 Croft leader (5,8)
8 Jerk (3)
9 Render motionless (8)
10 Doctor's mirror (8)
11 Cheat (4)
12 Eccentric (6)
13 Fraud (6)
14 Routine (4)
15 Disturbing (9)
16 Shack (5)
17 Marriage declaration (5)
18 White fly (4)
19 Register (5)
20 Turn outwards (5)
21 Heath shrub (5)
22 Miserable (5)
23 Ascribe (9)
24 Knowledge (4)
25 Expectorate (4)
26 Higher (5)
27 Call together (5)
28 Wanderer (8)
29 Glance over (4)
30 Small opening (4)



SOLUTION TO No 544
ACROSS: 1 Patina 5 Case 8 Elite 9 Copilot 11 Renegade 13 Data 15 Cat o nine tails 17 Jags 18 Spinster 21 Embargo 22 Truss 23 Berg 24 Enrapt
DOWN: 2 Alien 3 Ice 4 Accident prone 6 Cope 6 Syllable 7 Depreciate 10 Transgress 12 Glee 14 Airt 16 Trouble 17 Taut 20 Crag 22 TTR.

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CHICKEN CACCIATORE with Vermicelli	CHICKEN AND ORIENTAL VEGETABLES with Rice
ZUCCHINI LASAGNE	BEEF PROVENCALE Steak Burger & Provencale vegetables
BEEF JULIENNE with Rice	FILLET OF COD WITH BROCCOLI in light white sauce

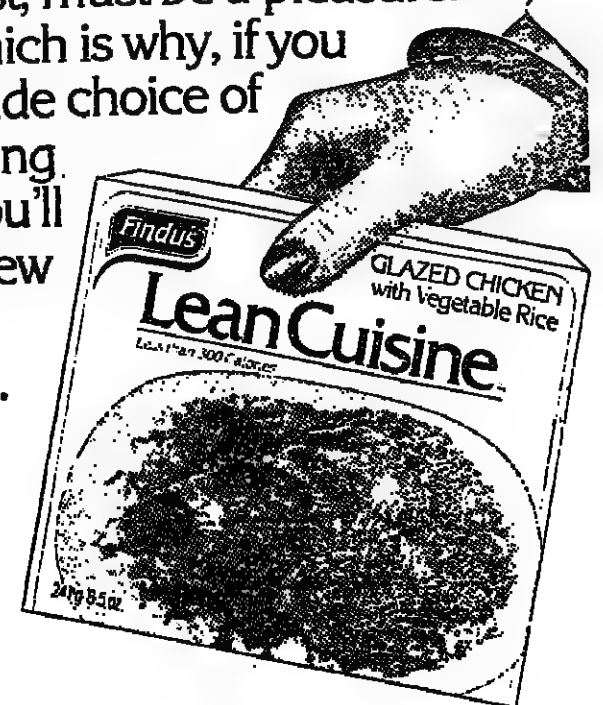
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We did this by cutting out the excess fat and by keeping to naturally flavourful ingredients like mushrooms, onions and tomatoes to give the sauces body.

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WEDNESDAY PAGE



The ferocious line-up of notorious women terrorists (from left): Gudrun Ensslin, Patty Hearst, Ulrike Meinhof, Marion Price, Dolours Price, Leila Khaled

Deadlier than the male

Women terrorists are proving to be tougher and more dedicated in their cause than men. Stewart Tendler charts their rise to notoriety

West German federal police have just announced that they are adding fresh names and photographs to their list of wanted terrorists linked to the Red Army Faction and its successors. Four of the six new fugitives are women, making women a majority in the revised list, which now totals more than a dozen individuals linked to a variety of crimes in the cause of political action.

There are, furthermore, signs that the list will grow. West Germany has seen a spate of new bomb attacks and there is agitation over the plight of Red Army Faction prisoners in West German jails, plus a warning that the terrorists have regrouped for fresh attacks.

The presence of women in such numbers within today's rank of terrorists in West Germany is only the latest statistic in a trend which began in the late 1960s, when terrorism took hold as an extension of radical politics or national and separatist movements, and which has since become an international phenomenon.

Initially, terrorist commanders used women as adjuncts to operations, couriers for messages and arms, or camouflage for bombs and snipers. Who could suspect the loving couple strolling down the street, or the woman with a pram? For some, whose names have since passed into history, it was only a short step, a logical extension of their role, to take up arms themselves.

Leila Khaled was one. She rose to sudden fame in 1969 as the Palestinian hijacker of a TWA airliner, destroyed after being flown at gunpoint to Damascus, and was held a year later in Britain after trying to

repeat the incident by capturing an El Al jet.

Across the Atlantic, Bernadine Doherty went underground at the head of the Weathermen, a group of radicals, and was on the FBI's most wanted list for her part in organizing the "Days of Rage" in protest against the Vietnam war.

In Britain, the Weathermen had their counterpart in the Angry Brigade, whose principals included Anna Mendelsohn and Hilary Creek. Women have also been effective in the ranks of the IRA, even if they have never achieved key leadership roles.

The Price sisters, Dolours and Marian, led a band of 10 which brought the bombings of Northern Ireland to the British mainland for the first time in March 1973. They were arrested as they fled for home after leaving four car bombs in central London. Judith Ward killed 12 when she blew up an Army coach on the M62 in Yorkshire in 1974. Marian Coyle was linked to a number of London bombings before taking part in the kidnapping of Dr. Fido Herrmann, a Dutch businessman held by the IRA for 36 days in 1975.

For her part, Dr. Rose Dugdale, the former London university lecturer, started by trying to rob her own rich West Country family, graduated to an aerial bombing of the police station in the Ulster town of Strabane from a hijacked helicopter, and ended by taking 19 Old Masters, worth more than £6 million, after they had been stolen from the co Wicklow home of Sir Alfred and Lady Beit in an armed robbery.

In Japan, Fusako Shigenobu

By all accounts, Suzanne Albrecht was a charming girl. Gregarious, blonde, a lover of parties and good caviar, she went to call on her godfather Jürgen Ponto, chairman of the Dresden Bank, at his expensive and well-furnished villa outside Frankfurt early in 1977, bearing a large bunch of out-of-season red roses.

"It's me, Suzanne", she called into the phone at the gate. When he released the catch, she led in a posse of young men, who shot him dead. It was later believed that they had planned to kidnap him, but that he struggled too hard.

Gabriele Krüger-Tiedemann was said to be no less attractive, a slight girl, somewhat submissive in manner. She was one of the few terrorists - released in Berlin in exchange for kidnapped politician Peter Lorenz - who went on to join the Venezuelan International terrorist group known as "Carlos" in his attack on the Opec ministers in Vienna. There she killed two people, one of them a middle-aged policeman who apparently thought that it would be no problem to relieve a young girl of her machine gun. It was not, but she had a second pistol in her handbag. She pulled it out and shot him dead at point-blank range.

Women have excellent intellectual credentials for taking part in terrorism. Didn't Carlos Marighella, Brazil's legendary revolutionary, praise woman's "unmatched fighting spirit and tenacity" and Angela Davis, the American black political activist once wanted by the FBI, call on her sisters in a letter "not to become less aggressive, not to lay down the gun, but to learn how to set the sights correctly, aim accurately, squeeze rather than jerk, and not be overcome by the damage?"

It isn't the presence of women among

From well brought up girls to female fanatics



Patty Hearst in bank raid

the terrorists that alarms people, however, it is their style. Whether German or Japanese, Latin American or Irish, female terrorists appear to share a marked and disconcerting pattern.

Profiles, drawn up by experts and psychologists, show them to be young (average age 25, with German women, at 33, oldest and Spanish, at 21, youngest), single or divorced (80.9 per cent among German women guerrillas) and most often well educated. Furthermore, their parents tend to be professional people, in particular corporate executives, doctors, lawyers, clergymen - even policemen.

There is very little evidence that many have suffered from lack of parental love, nor are many of their parents divorced. On the contrary, most have lived seemingly affectionate family lives and drawn into terrorist groups by friends already active in radical protest. Suzanne

Albrecht's father is a successful commercial lawyer. Ulrike Meinhof, another West German terrorist, was raised by a foster mother who was an intellectual and writer, and a third, Gudrun Ensslin, was the daughter of a pastor.

Once committed, however, women distinguish themselves frequently by their extreme brutality. Hiroko Nagata, the 28-year-old pharmacy student, a member of the Japanese Red Army, was a ringleader in the decision to strip 14 wayward group members naked, tie them up and leave them to freeze to death.

Some of the most harrowing memories of his captivity retained by Sir Geoffrey Jackson, the British ambassador who spent 244 days as the prisoner of three Tupaceros, in Uruguay, concerns his women jailers. "There were two young girls in particular who treated me with cold, calculating venom", he recalls. "A third was pleasant - but only in order to lay a trap for me. From behind her hood, I could see her eyes spilling over with sheer hatred."

None of this quite explains the particular ferocity and desperation of the female guerrilla. This, psychologists seem to suggest, stems from the need among many modern women to prove their equality to men, their ability to do not just as well but better. "There is nothing more calculated to make you equal than a gun," said one expert.

Did Marcuse not praise sexual sadism as one of the forms of human sexual freedom? Looked at in this way, the phenomenon is, in short, Women's Lib, distorted to an inappropriate, aberrant extreme.

Caroline Moorehead

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

My very last word on growing pains

That's it. I have run out of pages and must call it a day. The diary - that I have been keeping in the top right-hand drawer of my desk these past two years - is complete. There is hardly a square inch of margin left unmolested by the scribbles of my Biro.

I could just grab a new volume and carry on as though nothing had happened. But the truth of the matter is that I said to myself, when I started out, that the diary would last as long as the dummy and no longer. It is an arbitrary measure, I admit, but it has its own rationale.

Leafing back through the pages, I see that the writing became smaller, and the characters more compressed, at those times when I fancied I could carry on for ever with this domestic record, and then larger when I became disaffected with the whole process - as though actively courting an early death.

Two years is a very long time in politics (in which category I include small children and neighbourhoods). The baby, on whom I can justly blame the first entry and therefore all subsequent ones, has graduated from teething matter to preschool child. Whenever I see children of this age, I cannot flush from my mind the parallels with elderly drunks: they totter and teeter like small tower blocks in the throes of explosion, they spend inconceivable hours huddled over a flavoured lollipop, they never listen to a word you say, and they have this knack of coming up to you and tugging your clothes at all the worst moments. For toddler, read tippler. His elder brother now inhabits a world which sometimes seems as distant as Mars, the planet of war. You cannot open a magazine, or pass a hoarding in the town without spotting some emblem of manly aggression. It might be the sword blade in a Wilkinson ad, or the gun of a cowboy now shooting on one of the Odeon's three screens. All the sightings are accompanied by the roar of one who delights in seeing life's true purpose embodied in the common furniture of the home and the street.

I take no pride in this revelation - I really do not. With my hand on my heart I can say I have no vested interest in the boy's martial competence, any more than I do in his elder sister's domestic flair. I am as alarmed as the next father to see the way in which the rules assert themselves, and I do not like it. I must plead guilty to having connived in their respective games, I suppose, but that is as far as I can go. I'm sure I should have done it differently: given him a set of nurse dolls and her a He-Man kit. But it seemed inappropriate at the time, so determined were their loyalties. I know it is unfashionable to say so, but genders do bring with them their own dowries of behavioural tendencies.

One last walk along the towpath at Petersham before filling the remainder of the final page. It seems to me that for all the easy laughs you can have at the expense of the uninformed (viz children) there is a real sadness in the transience of childhood. The only permanent thing about the condition is the endless flow of tenants coming into the residence of youth. But the creatures themselves are so evanescent that you have something to freeze the frame before the reel spins into another age. You blink, and the moment is past; the child is gone and the image fades. Suddenly the house is full of broken voices, honky knees, shared secrets, closing doors and the privacies of adolescence. Suddenly they are knowing, or courting, or mending bikes, or buying records, or bringing home the wrong friends, or knocking your work, your house, your clothes and generally flexing their muscles in the social gym of adulthood. The sludgy old Thames seems for a moment to be metamorphosed into time's ever-rolling stream, bearing all its sons away. How does that hymn continue? Something about flying forgotten as a dream dies at the opening day. Not so long now before all the Malapropisms, the wisdom of ignorance, the aphorisms of utter ignorance, will be swept away by a greyer vision, and leave us with what? A kind of bereavement?



When spending on food is for fun and not solely for subsistence, eating cheap meals out and costly dishes at home often offers the best possible value for money. What is the point of eating smoked salmon in a restaurant when you could have double the quantity or twice the quality for the same price at your own table?

Make the chefs work for your money with feather-light fish mousselines, tricky, trendy sauces, and all the other little dishes that call for a leaf of this and a leaf of that which, if you could find them for yourself in the first place, it would be tiresome to assemble in penny packets.

With some skill, a fair

A fishy way to a net profit



Shona Crawford Poole

premium price. Its size range is similar to that of sea bass or salmon trout. Big sea bass - they grow to a metre long according to Alan Davidson in *North Atlantic Seafood* - are not seen in every other fishmonger. The large ones probably go to restaurants. But fish of manageable domestic dimensions, weighing between 1lb and 4lb are not uncommon.

Sea bass bones all seem to be firmly attached to the vertebrae so that the skeleton comes away in one piece like a cartoon cat's fishy trophy.

The Spanish recipe for sea bass which follows is based on Alan Davidson's *lubina a la Santanderina*, and the sea bass flamed with fennel is a traditional French recipe.

Sea bass, Santander style Serves four
1 sea bass, about 900g (2lb), or 2 smaller fish
Salt
Juice of 1 large lemon
4 tablespoons olive oil
About 6 tablespoons dry toast or breadcrumbs
About 6 tablespoons toasted almonds, chopped
4 tablespoons finely chopped parsley

150ml (1/4 pint) fish stock, or white wine and water
Freshly ground black pepper

Alan Davidson's instructions are "Clean and salt fish but do not skin it. Make deep vertical incisions in each side at intervals of 1/2 cm. Squeeze lemon juice and pour some olive oil over it so that it is all well moistened. Then put it in a moderately hot oven (200°C/400°F, gas mark 6)."

Meanwhile, pound a mixture of toasted almonds, toasted breadcrumbs and a little parsley. After the fish has baked for 10 minutes, take it out and strew this mixture over it. Return it to the oven for another 10 minutes or so, then take it out again and pour a ladleful or more of fumet (concentrated fish bouillon) over it. Five more minutes in the oven and your fish will be ready, sitting all succulent in its orange-coloured and subtly flavoured sauce. Serve it with wedges of lemon.

These timings work perfectly for a fish weighing about 450g (1lb). The larger fish needs five to ten minutes longer at the final stage.

Sea bass flamed with fennel Serves two
1 sea bass, about 450g (1lb)
2 tablespoons olive oil
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
Small bunch dried fennel twigs or 1 tablespoon fennel seeds
1-2 tablespoons pestis

Clean the fish but do not skin it. Cut deep diagonal slits along its sides to allow the flesh to cook evenly and brush it with oil. Season it with salt and pepper and grill it quickly on both sides until it is cooked, five minutes to ten minutes each side depending on the grill. Meanwhile, heat a flame-proof dish which will hold the

fish in a low oven. Put the fennel twigs or seeds, in the dish while it heats to dry them completely.

When the fish is ready sprinkle it with the seeds, or lay it on top of the fennel twigs in the dish. Warm the pastis, light it and pour it, flaming over the fish. The twigs or seeds should burn too, flavouring the fish with the aniseed taste of fennel and pastis. Serve immediately with boiled or steamed potatoes.

Herrings fried in oatmeal illustrate a completely different sort of dish, homely fare that seldom finds its way even on to self-consciously regional menus. If you are cutting down animal fats then oil flavoured with a little bacon fat tastes better than plain oil.

Herrings in oatmeal Serves four
4 fat herrings
1 fat oatmeal
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
Oil and bacon fat for frying
2 lemons

Clean and scale the herrings. Cut off their heads but leave on the tails. Open them out, pressing them flat on a board with the skin side up. Turn them over and prise out the backbone, starting at the head end, and taking with it as many of the side bones as possible. Use your fingers or tweezers to pull out a many of the remaining bones as possible.

Put the oatmeal on to a plate and season it. Press the herrings into the meal to coat both sides. Heat the oil and bacon fat in a large frying pan and add the fish, skin side down. Fry them for a few minutes on one side then turn them over and fry the other side. Drain them on kitchen paper and serve the herrings very hot with half a lemon to squeeze on each fish. Again, plainly boiled or steamed potatoes go best with these rich fish.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Taking liberties

Much hangs on the National Council for Civil Liberties' final report on coal strike picketing: the future of the NCCL's new secretary, American lawyer Larry Gostin, for one thing and the future of the NCCL for another. It has been made clear to Gostin that unless the report condemns the police and toes the NUM line, both GIC and trade union finance at least 30 per cent of the NCCL budget - will dry up. Nor is this the first such pressure. Sources say threats from the NUM executive led to an examination of pickets' behaviour being dropped from the inquiry's terms of reference even before it began. Further pressure was put on Gostin before publication of December's interim report: a call in the original draft for a ban on mass picketing because it violated working miners' rights was dropped, but the left still regarded mild criticism of miners' violence as "a total betrayal". The battle over the fundamental principle of whether a "scab" has rights has now spread to NCCL staff. Radicals are plotting Gostin's removal: Gostin, who pledged to make the NCCL demonstrably non-party-political, has let it be known that if the report is interfered with he will resign anyway - most publicly.

Queen Victoria would not be amused. According to *The Royal Baby Book*, produced by Yorkshire TV and Plesio Hitchens, Prince Albert died in 1851, and Queen Victoria went on to give birth two years later to Prince Leopold, and then Princess Beatrice in 1857.

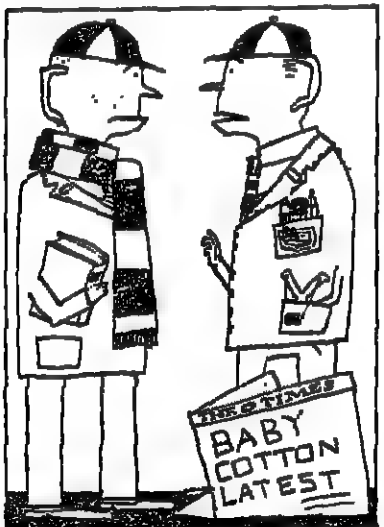
Discounted

Discount Traveller, the magazine launched last June with the Prime Minister's daughter as contributing editor, has folded - owing the Department of Industry its £50,000 loan. Founder and editor Rosie Boycott, admitted yesterday that after initial print runs of 60,000, circulation had plummeted to 13,000 and "it just wasn't making enough money". Though Carol Thatcher had given up her post after dark mutterings from her *Daily Telegraph* employers, she was still writing for the magazine: her last piece, in November, covered the Bangkok trip on which she sampled the delights of a local strip club.

Pure motive

The initials PHS, which mystifies many readers, do not puzzle the Essex police. In appealing for help after the discovery of a dismembered woman's torso, they sent a letter to *The Times* yesterday at "New Purty House Square".

BARRY FANTONI



"It makes you wonder about Smith Minor: his parents have got homes in the town and country."

BMA filter

Who pulled the plug on health organizations which invest in the tobacco industry? It was not, in fact, the British Medical Association, but a tiny radical pressure group. Buried on page three, the BMA report acknowledges that the research was conducted by Social Audit, whose director Charles Medewar is rather put out that the BMA has stolen the glory for work it had not even paid for. Who did pay? Medewar would not say but it was the DHSS-funded Health Education Council, whose director-general David Payer cheerfully admitted yesterday to having commissioned the report for £1,500. "My name is spelled as in the cigarette", he added helpfully.

Pressing business

Fleet Street's hardened hacks have never seen it before: a murder victim with his own press officer. They are being asked to direct all enquiries about murdered fashion millionaire Aristos Constantinos to Anthony Edwards PR.

Collision course

Commander Colin Hamilton, Clare Francis, Gina Campbell and the Countess of Arran have just become founder members of Britain's most exclusive yacht club - open only to sailors ready to own up to disasters afloat. The South West Shingles Yacht Club takes its title from a buoy off the Isle of Wight. Needles, accidentally hit both by founder David Latchford and Miss Francis. Commander Hamilton qualifies after being court-martialed for HMS Jupiter's collision with London Bridge. Miss Campbell overturned her craft in an assault on the water speed record, and Lady Arran hit what she assumed was a rock of the first Round Britain Race. "The rock swam away and I realized it was a shark."

PHS

Let travellers rule the air

by Richard Branson

The Government's Aviation Policy Review of 1984 will go down in history as one of the best opportunities in its field ever to be missed and misapplied - or just plain missed.

What happened? The Secretary of State requested the Civil Aviation Authority to undertake this review in the context of the privatization of British Airways. The CAA invited contributions from a wide range of airlines, interested parties, and experts, who replied in abundance. Thousands of people applied their imagination and analytical abilities to the task.

And what emerged? No new freedom of choice for consumers. No new opportunities for efficiency and imagination. In an astonishing series of decisions, a government which favours competition and consumer sovereignty reduced the review to just another in a series of secret route-swap negotiations between British Airways and British Caledonian.

The Government has apparently decided that there shall be two private, privileged and supervised airline monopolies, exposed to negligible competition either between themselves or from other airlines, and able to wield their monopoly power without even the disciplines of the Fair Trading and Competition Acts.

The new airlines which have emerged have proved how much better they satisfy consumers by growing at breathtaking speed. The old airlines have been jolted into wholly new standards of efficiency and concern for their customers. Restrictive

practices have been liberalized. Overmanaging and extravagant expenses have been eliminated.

British users of air transport and the new airlines have every reason to be bitterly disappointed at the contrast between the sweeping benefits delivered by dynamic government action in the US, and the rather grubby deal in the UK that passes for a policy review.

The record of British licensing decisions is one of startling inertia. The rounds of route transfers from BA to B Cal - the latest review - were not part of normal licensing processes. These processes so seldom replace one airline with another that even the least efficient airline, giving consumers the poorest value for money, can confidently expect to retain most of its monopoly routes in the year 2185. Over the 12 years of the CAA's existence, only 1 per cent of routes have changed hands.

It is absolutely essential, in the future interests of consumers, that effective steps should be taken at once to prevent anti-competitive behaviour. The established airlines are very much bigger than newcomers. We are completely at their mercy.

Our unique strength lies in the fact that we are much more efficient. British Airways cannot compete with us nose to nose if its prices are related properly to costs. But BA need only divert a whiff of its huge profits from overpriced fares on protected, uncom-

petitive routes to match our prices to New York, or indeed the whole of the US. Then we are dead - very quickly.

Four simple steps will put an end to such threats. The CAA should be told to publish in detail what steps it will take and what criteria it will apply in preventing predatory anti-competitive behaviour. At present the CAA appears to endorse price-matching as normal and necessary, even when it is cross-subsidized.

Aviation's unaccountable exemption from the Fair Trading and Competition Acts should also be removed, and the secretary of state should use his powers over foreign airlines to keep them in line with British carriers.

Fourthly, legislation should be improved. As things stand, CAA or OFT decisions to stop cross-subsidized discounting would be worthless. Regulated tariffs are breached openly and cynically without any action being taken. If and when all air routes are opened up to real competition, all this becomes unnecessary.

I find the emphasis on regulation strange and distasteful. But so long as established airlines can charge consumers whatever prices they like on 99 routes out of every 100, and can use these profits to overwhelm small competitors on the few routes they are allowed, the British air traveller and airline industry will suffer.

The author is chairman of the Virgin group of companies. This article is extracted from a speech delivered to the House of Lords Aviation Committee last night.

Edward Mortimer looks behind Turkey's new negotiating flexibility

Pentagon factor that might break the Cyprus deadlock

Tomorrow in New York the president of Cyprus, Spyros Kyprianou, will meet Rafi Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, for the first time since 1979. They meet, moreover, in an atmosphere of greater optimism about the possibility of a solution to the Cyprus conflict than has existed at any time since the Turkish intervention in 1974. Although the chances of breakdown or renewed stalemate remain very real, they no longer seem overwhelming as they did even two months ago.

The change in atmosphere can be dated very precisely. It came at the end of November, during the third round of "proximity talks" held in New York where the two leaders were negotiating indirectly through the UN Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar. Two earlier sessions in September and October had produced very little progress, and both the UN and the Greek Cypriots approached the third one with considerable pessimism.

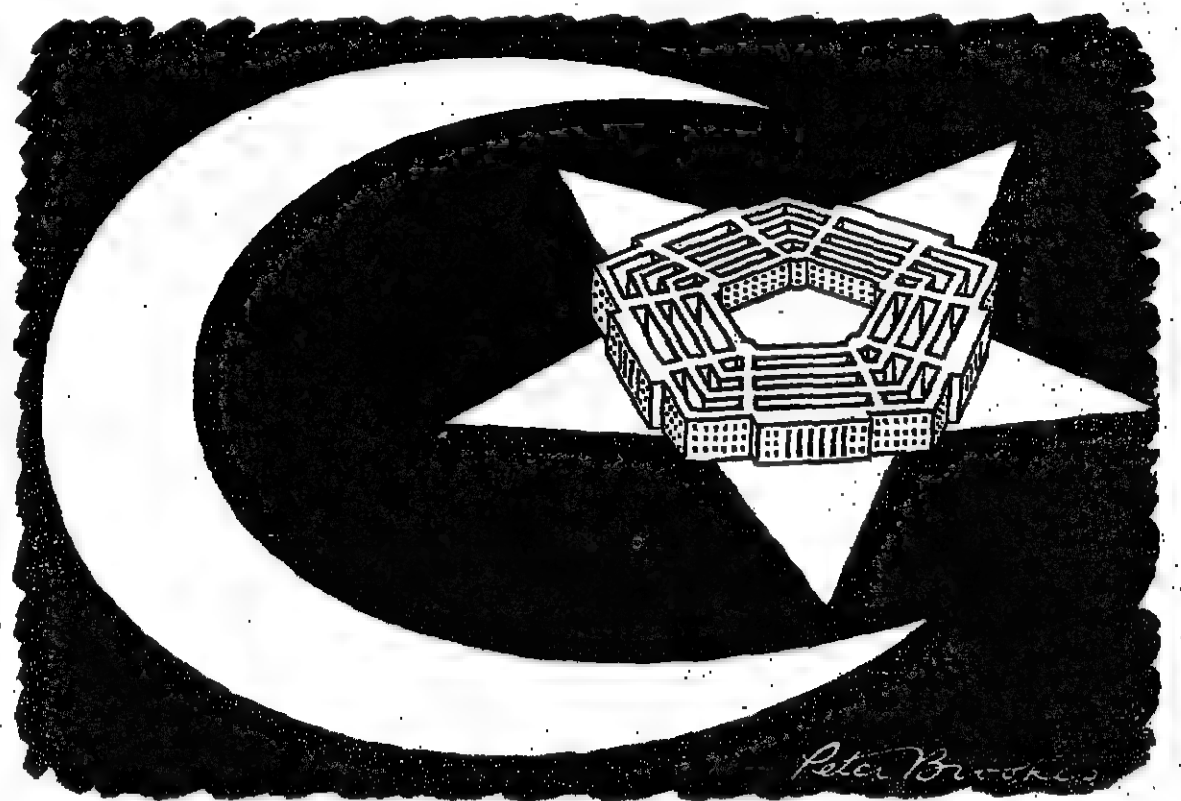
To their astonishment they found themselves confronted for the first time by a Turkish offer which included significant concessions. Denktas offered to reduce the Turkish-held area from the present 37 per cent to 29 or 30 per cent of the republic's territory. (Turkish Cypriots make up 18 per cent of the population.)

The areas to be given up have not yet been defined on the map, but Denktas promised they would be those formerly populated by Greek Cypriots, "not desert land". It appears they will include most if not all of the former Greek sector of Famagusta.

In addition there is a suggestion, emanating from Pérez de Cuellar but not rejected by Denktas, that each side might give up three per cent of its area to form a bi-communal zone - possibly under the direct control of a federal government as in Washington DC. This would be essentially a gain for the Greek Cypriots, who are seeking readmission to as much territory as possible and who have never sought to exclude Turks from their zone.

On the constitution of the new state, Denktas abandoned his proposal for a rotating presidency and accepted that there should always be a Greek president and Turkish vice-president as under the previous constitution of 1960. He also accepted a 70-30 ratio of Greeks to Turks both in the federal cabinet and in the lower houses of parliament, insisting on 50-50 only for the upper house.

The Turkish ministers would no longer have a veto on all decisions, but only on issues of special concern to the Turkish Cypriot community - a list of such issues to be established



by negotiation and written into the new constitution. But he has not so far accepted that the same principle should apply to parliamentary votes, and he is insisting that the post of foreign minister should always be filled by a Turkish Cypriot.

The concessions need to be put in perspective. They would still give the Turkish Cypriot community almost complete autonomy, as well as a share both of territory and of federal power (and no doubt also federal expenditure) well in excess of its share of the population.

Major issues remain to be settled such as the legislative veto, the so-called "fundamental freedoms", including freedom of movement, settlement and private ownership, which Denktas accepted in principle in an agreement with Makarios as long ago as 1977 but wishes to subordinate to "security" considerations, the issue of foreign guarantees for the settlement and - most important of all in Greek Cypriot eyes - the timetable for withdrawal of Turkish troops.

The Turks have always said that their troops would be withdrawn "when a solution has been found" to the conflict. The Greek Cypriots believe that this should mean as soon as the agreement begins to operate and the first transitional government takes office. The Turks are likely to argue that they should

stay until the agreement has been fully implemented, or even for a probationary period after that.

The Greeks would not like a delay since it would give the Turks the chance to prolong their stay indefinitely by holding up the implementation of some detail in the agreement. They would thus have their cake and eat it, while the Greek Cypriots would have made far-reaching constitutional concessions without obtaining their essential object.

Even so, no one is dismissing the change in the Turkish position as merely cosmetic. The Greek Cypriots are the first to admit that it has put them on the spot and that if they do not get an acceptable agreement this time they will find it much more difficult to win support.

The most intriguing question at this stage is why the Turks have chosen this moment to move towards a settlement when they had stood pat for 10 years, apparently quite satisfied with the status quo in spite of ritual censure from the UN General Assembly. In November 1983 Denktas had declared the independence of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (TRNC). Although he presented this as a step towards a federation negotiated between equals it seemed clear that in reality he preferred being president of an "independent"

state to being vice-president of an island with a Greek majority.

The Turkish government, although it claimed not to have been consulted, promptly recognized the new state and seemed quite willing to go on supporting it. Indeed, Turkey embarked on a major new investment in northern Cyprus in the shape of the airport at Lefkoniko and it was widely assumed, although officially denied in Washington, that this project must have American backing.

Yet there can be little doubt that the initiative for a serious attempt at a settlement came not from Denktas but from the Ankara government. The civilian prime minister, Turgut Ozal, who took office at the end of 1983, may have been less delighted by the *fait accompli* of Turkish independence than he allowed himself to seem. Being preoccupied with the Turkish economy he was certainly well aware how far the TRNC was from being able to stand on its own feet and he must have been anxious to share the economic burden with the Greek Cypriots and with international organizations.

But it is President Evren and the Turkish armed forces who are the ultimate arbiters of Turkish policy, especially with respect to Cyprus. For them the flow of American weapons and defence aid is crucial and this flow, although generous, is impeded by the insistence of Congress on maintaining a seven-to-one ratio between Greece and Turkey. The ratio is regarded in the Pentagon and in the administration generally as an irksome irrelevance, especially since the present Greek government loudly proclaims its regard for Turkey as its main enemy, not the Warsaw Pact. Yet the chances of getting Congress to break it are small so long as the Cyprus crisis remains unresolved thanks to Turkish intransigence.

That must have been the gist of the letter which Reagan reportedly wrote to Evren on November 22 and that - almost certainly, was the consideration that persuaded the Turkish generals that Denktas must be made to budge.



Shell shock

Small Worlds: an occasional series on unlikely magazines

would do well to recall the conclusion reached by S.C. Stearns in a recent paper on life history evolution, a conclusion that is also applicable to the study, management and conservation of marine turtles: "the problem is not to establish who is right, because no one is, but to identify the portion of truth perceived by each, and to discover how to connect those portions."

Two female leatherbacks, meanwhile, have been diving with "time-depth recorders" on their backs. The results (maximum 475m) "far exceed any previously recorded for sea turtles". Deep, deep.

The longest article is a rumination on possible management/exploitation policies for a population of olive ridley turtles on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica. Controlled egg

collection seems to be favoured, possibly as a means of financing the establishment of "a modest beach hotel scheme which might ultimately provide enough revenue from turtle-watching tourists that sale of eggs would not be essential".

Granted that a couple of weeks watching turtles may not be everybody's idea of a dream holiday, watching the things is certainly preferable to eating them as far as the MTN readership is concerned. "Using the turtles for food might result in people of Pacific Costa Rica becoming large-scale consumers of sea turtles, similar to those on the Caribbean coast", notes one expert gloomily.

A man from Hawaii would like to hear from "anyone having information on sea turtles basking (particularly those crawling up on to ramps in captivity)" another would like to know the provenance of an aluminium tag embossed with the number EL82878 found on one of the outermost islands in the chain. "No such tags have been used in Hawaii for turtles, seals, fishes or whales."

Tony Samstag

Marine Turtle Newsletter No 31. Nat B. Frazer, editor. Marine Policy Center, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, MA 02543, USA.

Robin Cook

Labour's bridges are still intact

Over the new year I made the startling discovery that I am a cupboard Eurocommunist. No matter that I have never belonged to any communist party, European or otherwise. Apparently I, like Moliere's M Jourdan, have been spouting Eurocommunism for years without knowing it.

I owe this insight to a certain national newspaper, which in this journal had best be left unnamed but which has been hosting in its feature page and letters column a vigorous dispute as to what is going on in the left.

The point of departure for its line of analysis is the deep fissure in the British Communist Party. Although it may appear rather odd in an organization which most stresses the importance of the party line, the Communist Party is the most divided of our political parties. The majority faction, who for sake of the historical patina we may term the Bolsheviks, are more influenced by Gramsci than Stalin.

Gramsci argued that a precondition of establishing socialism must be the development of cultural values which support socialist practice to displace the social attitudes, fostered by the ruling elite, which are invariably hostile to socialism. The significance of Gramsci is that he provides a theoretical basis for reconciling communism with pluralism by emphasizing the need for consent.

As to the Menshevik faction, it might be unkind to suggest that they are more influenced by Stalin than anybody else, but it is the case that their publications are free from indelicately blunt criticism of those states where a centrally planned economy is rammed down the throats of the population by force majeure, despite extensive discussion of those states in their writings.

It is their contention that the Bolsheviks in the party are neglecting the traditional communist road to socialism through the industrial class struggle, which in turn obliges them to maintain that nothing fundamental has changed in Britain since Marx - or at any rate Engels - laid down his pen.

The Bolshevik faction controls *Maoism Today*, which they have turned into one of the most lively journals of the left. The Mensheviks have managed to retain the editorship of the *Morning Star*, official organ of a party in which they are in the minority faction. This is carrying pluralism a bit far for the Bolsheviks, who have been involved in a long fight to make the party organ express the views of the party majority, culminating in this week's expulsion of its editor and his deputy.

So far so good: Feature writers have not been content to let matters

and there, however. They have rounded on the Labour Party, noting that there has been a "similar division within Labour's left", and then busied themselves passing off the contending factions on the Labour left with the warring regime in the Communist Party. Before it is time to recite Clause Four the soft left has been dubbed Eurocommunist, and the Benites, with equal injustice, are saddled with the label of Stalinist. This change of name then paves the way for much excited talk about a realignment on the left.

Personally, I remain unexcited and unconvinced by this talk. It is there are correspondences between the two parallel debates which are most marked in their subjective assessment of reality. Eurocommunism and the soft left are both depressed by the depth of Labour's defeat in 1983 and the long decline in support which preceded it. Stalinists and hard left are correspondingly cheered by the Labour and intensify the current debate among left activists.

As a result these loose alliances have been dubbed respectively pessimist and optimist, but in truth this distinction is wide of the mark. If you believe that socialism can and should only be achieved through mass consent, then you are obliged to be concerned by its evident absence of majority support. If you favour vanguard politics, you are going to get greater store by the raised consciousness of a committed elite than the arithmetical calculus of the ballot box or opinion poll.

Yet the identikit sketch prepared by feature writers provides a far from perfect fit, and their realignment thesis ignores one inconvenient but crucial development. As the crevice in the Communist Party is levered open, by either side, bridges are hurriedly being thrown across Labour's new rift. The past six months have been a sobering period for Labour's left, which has been displaced from influence on the national executive and, trounced in elections to the Shadow Cabinet.

Tribune newspaper, the other week distilled some of the lessons of this period in an editorial which unceremoniously bundled into the past the paper's recent stance, and offered the party leader, qualified support, whenever he found himself challenged by the right.

To be sure some people will never be persuaded to cross a bridge, however wide, it may be built. Sectarians would always rather inhabit an island than conquer a continent. But if I were pressed to forecast a realignment on the left this year I would predict that when it ends, Labour's left will have united among itself rather than with different factions of the Communist Party.

The author is Labour MP for Livingston.

Digby Anderson

An irregular way to cut costs

I am not constipated and with luck I will not be constipated after April 1. This is just as well because from that date those who are not will not be allowed the proper medicine on NHS prescription.

Doctors will not be permitted to prescribe certain branded acceptable alternatives. Instead they will prescribe granules which are not sold, extremely unpleasant to take. These are ominously described in the literature as "taking some days to be effective". The matter is not trivial. Constipation is a regular problem for some, who will have to get used to the granules on a regular basis.

Fortunately I do not suffer from migraines either. If I did, I would not be allowed an analgesic such as the popular Distalgesc, but be given aspirin, paracetamol or something else whose name I forget but which sounds like a replacement for Polaris. It is narcotic and can cause constipation and thus increase the number in the compulsory granule queue.

I make no judgment about the relative merits of these products - I am not qualified to do so. The point is that they differ in effect, manner of taking, side effects or merely in their suitability for a particular patient.

The author of this interference, which has nothing to do with health, is the health minister, Kenneth Clarke. He has decided to tell doctors what they may prescribe and to restrict what patients may receive. It has been estimated that 10 million patients will be aware of the effects and five million more will be significantly affected. Given the high proportion of elderly prescription users, it is likely that they will be among those most affected. No one will die but many may be seriously inconvenienced.

Even if, as is likely, the Government amends its silliest restrictions, patients will receive less than optimum health care. The dispute about Mr Clarke's list is not, then, an esoteric battle between doctors, the DHSS and the pharmaceutical industry. It concerns the coerced customers of the NHS who, as usual, have not been asked what they want for the money they are compelled to pay in taxes.

In one respect the fault is not Mr Clarke's. The affair shows graphically the general point that nationalized industries with limited means are perpetually liable to rationing and restriction by politicians and bureaucrats. It is one thing to be told what to take by a doctor who may be arrogant but more often is not, and in the best cases, comes to a choice of suitable prescription with the patient. It is quite another to have ministers and

civil servants deciding what we shall take for constipation and even encouraging us to suffer from it.

It is not a new problem. Expectations of health care are rising and NHS cannot meet them all. Hence the queues for non-acute hospital admissions, and hence the Clarke list. The NHS is not a health service but, at least potentially, a political institution, ultimately the toy of politicians.

There are two possible answers to this problem. The first is to raise taxes and give more funds to the NHS. It is not, in fact, an answer, but it would reduce and postpone the problem. I think it is mistaken but it is a view which can be held by well-intentioned people.

The second is to encourage a mixed system of health provision, with charges for non-health NHS services and incentives for those who leave the nationalized system and at present have to pay twice. Unlike Mr Clarke's list, these schemes do not discriminate in the range and choice of medicines and health services and would not interfere with decision-making.

Both are principled; the second is in accord with the Government's rhetoric about consumer sovereignty and increased choice. But Mr Clarke shows little interest in principles. It is difficult to see his list as anything but an ad hoc manoeuvre to save £100m in response to Chamberlain pressure. (And like all holding measures it will have to be done again - what will be restricted next year? It has nothing to do with undertakings previously given, for example by his predecessor Patrick Jenkin: "Not for us are such devices as limited lists, black lists, compulsory substitution of generics.")

It is not even principled as a list. If list there had to be, it could have been of indications or conditions or income groups exempted from medicines. It could have been of non-health prescriptions - charging for the currently free contraceptive pill alone would bring in £40m.

Mr Clarke's list is discriminatory and a poor substitute for fundamental reform. It is an interference in doctors' and patients' choice. But perhaps most worrying, it shows the increasing tendency of the Government to "forget" its convictions and to bodge its way along, cutting services where most administratively convenient. The Government that preaches less state interference is now considering in detail how to regulate what shall happen in its citizens' lavatories. The author is director of the Social Affairs Unit.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

British Aerospace floats into GEC's orbit

The Government's decision to sell its remaining 48 per cent shareholding in British Aerospace is prompted by its need for money. State asset sales are also in accord with policy. The more interesting question is whether the final clearance of BAE implies any change of attitude toward a merger of BAE with the only conceivable partner, GEC.

When BAE is entirely in private hands the Government intends to keep a golden share: a simple device for vetoing a change of ownership of which it does not approve. However, Norman Lamont went on record last summer with statements that the Government would not stand in the way of Thorn EMI, which made the first, highly opportunistic, move to take over BAE, or GEC, whose subsequent talks with BAE came to a frosty nothing.

The arguments for putting GEC and BAE together are as strong, if not stronger, than they were six months ago. Though the Office of Fair Trading would raise an eyebrow and the Ministry of Defence a scream, the fact remains that in space and avionics, viewed as the world market it is, GEC and BAE in tandem would be a more powerful vehicle: the sum of their separate efforts is less.

Furthermore, despite its successes, BAE still does not appear to be progressing as fast or as far as it could. The nationalised industry spirit has not gone from the bottle. Disharmony between Sir Raymond Lygo, whose several strengths as managing director have to be set against his fondness for qualitative judgements, and major colleagues is another drag.

For GEC the casting off of BAE provides both time and encouragement for further thought. Lord Weinstock, who now has James Prior to preside over his brooding, would undoubtedly like to take over BAE, but not at a fancy price. He has gambled on BAE shares coming back to around the 300p level, which so far they have not done.

There is, however, still considerable unease about BAE's performance and prospects in civil aircraft and the degree to which the Government is prepared to go in support. By the autumn, when the market will have long absorbed the spring sale and the proposed rights issue, the BAE picture will be much clearer.

It may be that Lord Weinstock is prepared to wait until then, before deciding whether he wants to become a national hero by putting GEC's huge cash resources into buying BAE and refuelling the British air and space industries.

Robert Maxwell wheels and deals

The remoulding of Fleet Street was given another intriguing spin of the potter's wheel yesterday when the ever-active Robert Maxwell sold his 15 per cent stake in Fleet Holdings, the Daily and Sunday Express and Daily Star group, to United Newspapers, United, is a significant force in the provincial newspaper market and owns such titles as Punch and Exchange and Mart.

United has been expanding aggressively since David Stevens became chairman in 1981. Its interest in Fleet, now totalling more than 18 per cent after a previously undisclosed holding is included, marks the arrival of a potentially powerful new player on the national newspaper stage. But the £30 million deal raises further questions about Maxwell's strategy. It gives him 4.5 per cent of United.

Yesterday's formal statements were necessarily bland. Graham Wilson, a director of United described the Fleet stake as "a long-term investment in a publishing house with a fine reputation, with activities very compatible with our own". He would not comment on the possibility of United's making a full bid for Fleet and brushed the fact that his company paid 230p a share, 20p more than Fleet's market price at the start of dealings yesterday.

United's present newspaper interests would ensure that any bid for Fleet would have to be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. United could put up a reasonable case on the grounds that it has no national title in its stable and would not be reducing the level of competition. Fleet's provincial chain, in the west country, does not overlap with United's.

Mr Maxwell explained that he had bought the Fleet stake last year because he intended to make a bid. Then he bought

the Mirror group and "since it is not possible for me to acquire both groups it was only natural that we should wish to dispose of the holding".

He added that United was "a brilliantly led and rapidly expanding group and we are happy to have a relatively small stake".

While it is true that Mr Maxwell would not have been allowed to own both Fleet and the Mirror, his subsequent motive in retaining the Fleet shares was to have a say in whoever did try to bid for that company. The latest deal makes sense only if Mr Maxwell obtains a material influence over United.

Just as United can plead a plausible case for buying Fleet, so Mr Maxwell could argue that his taking over United would not impair competition. Why, then, did he take £20 million of the £30 million in cash rather than United shares? His adopted course will help to allay fears and he may reckon on adding to his stake at lower prices later.

Mr Maxwell's statements over the weekend indicated that he is interested in raising cash at the moment. He faces a huge redundancy bill at the Mirror if he is to implement the cost-cutting programme he has outlined. The proposed flotation of the Mirror's Scottish titles would partly help to finance this. The signs are that Mr Maxwell has completed a period of consolidation and is about to make further strategic moves towards his dream of an international media empire.

Pound critical, but in a stable condition

There were no disasters in the markets for the Bank of England yesterday and that in itself is a blessing. The pound stabilized rather than bounced with joy after Monday's tepid reception to the authorities' weekend conversion to what it hoped would be seen as decisive action.

The sterling index edged up half a point to 71.3 helped by easing US interest rates. The sterling/dollar and sterling/mark rates strengthened in London, weakened again when New York's stavistic chartist dealers looked to their desks, then recovered to a respectable extent.

So far, so good. On the other hand, the London three-month interbank rate firmed early only to end at 12½ per cent still the wrong side of 12 per cent base rates.

There has been little sign so far either of direct Bank of England intervention in the exchange markets or of crafty manipulation of the gilt-edged market to improve the January money figures, which will be made up from today's banking returns.

The latter would have required some pretty naked fudging, which the Bank of England appears to have eschewed in favour of longer-term domestic credibility rather than addressing itself to the overseas gut-reaction men. There were possibilities.

Some of the new £800 million long tap stock could have been sold to the jobbers at a discount for spot cash, thus beating the deadline. Or the Bank could have resold some of the Treasury 15 per cent stock 1985, which it has bought up in quantity for redemption, in exchange for some quick dividend-stripping, since the stock goes ex dividend today. Perhaps sober propriety is the best policy. We shall see.

On the foreign exchange side, the Hammer Films school of dealers were looking for a determined bear squeeze, whereby the Bank of England could drive up both the pound and overnight money rates by buying spot sterling and matching this with forward sales at little risk to the reserves. This weapon could be used with more equanimity after bank's monthly make-up day, so is still available.

For the moment, the authorities still seem to be looking at the possibility of concerted intervention against the dollar emerging from the Washington meeting of finance ministers, which starts tomorrow. The US interest rate cut shaved some still seems to place excessive confidence in, on the one hand, American judgement that the dollar is too high and on the other hand on German generosity of spirit in the face of our refusal to join in their market operations.

If the Bank wants to act this week, it might do better to bite the bullet and impose its own bear squeeze on the back of the Chancellor's Commons speech.

Opec price warning as British N Sea oil output soars

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Confirmation that Britain's oil production from the North Sea is now running at record levels has coincided with a new warning from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that a downward spiral of world oil prices led by Britain or Norway could hit North Sea investment plans.

The Department of Energy has yet to confirm preliminary output from the North Sea during November, but information on production from platforms in the British sector during December shows a record average production of 2.68 million barrels a day.

In Opec's annual report for 1983, just published, the acting General Secretary, Dr Fadil Al-Chalabi, said there was a limit to the degree of sacrifice Opec members could be expected to make.

"Now that oil producing countries outside the Opec areas are acquiring increasing shares of the market, they too must bear a part of the burden of ensuring that the stability which has been restored at such a high cost to Opec is maintained," he said.

Dr Al-Chalabi added that the steadily rising value of the US dollar increased the cost of imported energy to most West European countries.

"Secondly, some consumer governments raised taxes of oil imports and the sale of oil products to the final consumer; and thirdly, a part of the benefit accruing from the Opec price reduction was absorbed by the oil companies in the form of higher profits per barrel," he said.

Prices on the world oil spot markets continue to show a slight improvement as the

weather in Western Europe worsens, but in the longer term prices for oil products for delivery in the summer continue to fall.

The fall in future product prices, coupled with the crude oil price reduction now being implemented by Norway and, on an unofficial basis, by Britain, is increasing speculation among oil traders that Opec will be forced to announce a new price structure which effectively cuts prices.

Pressure on Mexico, the world's fourth largest oil producer, behind Saudi Arabia and ahead of Britain, and although not a member an adherent of Opec policies, is now coming from the US.

Bids for Mexican Maya crude are now being submitted at \$2 a barrel below the Opec market price of \$29 and at the level

which traders expect Opec to move to.

Opec has already indicated, through Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, that the \$29 a barrel market price could be cut provided none of the other producers - effectively meaning Britain and Norway, as Mexico, Egypt, Brunei and Malaysia already follow Opec policies and the US and the Soviet Union - use the resources to meet internal demand - repeat their recent undercutting of official price levels which would undermine the new Opec price.

In a statement, the Arab states within Opec said: "Cheaper oil could usher back the era of profligate consumption and could set back the development of alternative energy sources. Thus the stage could be set for a future energy crisis harming all."

Share deal for Dunlop chiefs

By Ian Griffiths

Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of Dunlop Holdings, and his two key executive directors have been granted a potentially lucrative share option scheme as an incentive from the group's banks to restore the company's fortunes.

The banks have granted the three men options on more than 47 million shares, 3 per cent of the enlarged equity proposed in the financial reconstruction package unveiled yesterday, at a price of 14p exercisable in three annual instalments commencing January 1987.

Sir Michael has options on more than 20 million shares and for every 5p the Dunlop share price rises above the 14p option price he stands to make a paper profit of £1 million.

These shares will form part of the banks' holding under the proposed reconstruction. The Dunlop Shareholders' Association had suggested that Sir Michael should assign these options to small shareholders but he said yesterday that this would have been legally impossible.



Sir Michael: annual salary of £156,000.

He will also collect an annual salary of £156,000 and will also be able to participate in the company's executive share option scheme which is being established.

The document outlining the reconstruction which must be approved by shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting on February 8 also reveals that

Dunlop paid £878,538 to the former directors who left the company on Sir Michael's arrival.

There was little in the way of encouragement in the £142 million package for small shareholders. Their holdings will be diluted to only 15 per cent but they could increase this to about 63 per cent if they participate in full in the 15-for-seven rights issue at 14p and the open offer to purchase half the new ordinary shares which will be issued to the banks.

The rights issue will raise £43 million and the banks will convert £70 million of their debt into equity - £40 million in new shares and £30 million by way of redeemable preference shares. The banks will have the minimum 15 per cent stake in Dunlop. Another £29 million will be raised through a placing with institutions again at 14p.

There will inevitably be substantial rationalization of the group's activities over the next year, Sir Michael said, but he hoped that job losses would not be drastic.

Sales rise by a third at Burton

By Cliff Feltham

Shares in The Burton Group, the Top Shop, Dorothy Perkins, and Peter Robinson clothing chain, climbed 8p to 440p on the stock market yesterday as Mr Ralph Halpern, the chairman, told shareholders that sales so far this year were running 33 per cent higher than a year ago.

Mr Halpern, who announced the rise at the company's annual meeting in London, said later the increase exceeded the board's own forecasts. He said he was not concerned about the prospect of higher interest rates choking off the high street spending boom. "We've lived with higher interest rates over the years and our own budgets have taken this into account," he said. The rise in sales had been evenly spread between the group's menswear and womenswear business.

Mr Halpern said Burton, which recently broke a record when it opened its 1,000th store, was planning to spend £75 million this year on opening 150 new stores, including 50 Principles, the fashion chain launched last September for women.

There are at present 20 Principles but the group's aim is to expand this to around 200 over the next three years. The group hopes to reach a decision by the end of this month on plans to open Principles stores for men. If so, an experimental site would be found. In the meantime it was looking closely at new franchising possibilities. Last year Burton made a pretax profit of £36.4 million, an increase of 44 per cent, boosting the pay of the chairman to £348,000 making him the second highest paid executive in Britain.

With analysts predicting that the group will make around £76 million to £80 million this year, Mr Halpern stands to earn around £500,000.

IN BRIEF

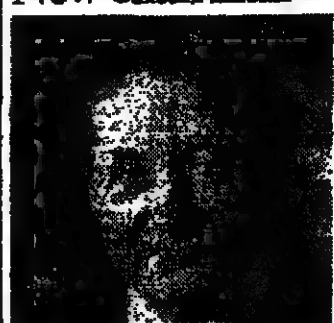
Sterling improves

The pound gained 1.05 cents to \$1.210 yesterday, as speculative pressure eased. The sterling index rose 0.5 to 71.3 as the pound rose against most currencies, including a 1.8 pfennig improvement to DM3.5640 against the mark.

Interest rates in the money markets eased on sterling's improved performance, the three-month interbank rate closing at 12½ to 12¾ per cent, compared with the new base rate level of 12 per cent.

Dealers said that the pound was helped by news of prime rate cuts from 10.75 to 10.5 per cent by Chase Manhattan Bank and Citibank. There was profit-taking in dollars on the news of a 0.1 per cent drop in US retail sales last month, although the announcement of a 0.6 per cent rise in industrial production partly offset this.

New chairman



Sir Francis Tombs, (above), chairman of the Turner & Newall engineering company and a former chairman of the Electricity Council of England and Wales, is the new chairman of the Engineering Council. He takes over on May 1.

Kenning fall

Kenning Motor Group's pre-tax profits in the year to September 30 declined 36 per cent to £7.5 million, but the total dividend was maintained at 6.5p net.

Temps, page 22

The Institute of Directors urged the Chancellor yesterday not to be deflected from his tax-cutting objectives by the sterling crisis.

It called for £2.5 billion of Budget tax cuts, including 1 point off the basic rate and 5p off higher rates of income tax, the abolition of capital transfer tax and the raising of the value-added-tax threshold from £18,700 to £20,000. The institute urged a further round of public spending cuts.

TSB account

TSB England & Wales has launched a business account aimed mainly at small and medium-sized businesses. It includes a cheque account, deposit facility and overdraft facility.

US output up

American industrial production last month rose a seasonally adjusted 0.6 per cent, according to the Federal Reserve Board. The increase came after a rise of 0.4 per cent in November and a revised decline of 0.3 per cent in October.

Clausen to seek UK support

By Michael Prest Financial Correspondent

Mr A. W. "Tom" Clausen, president of the World Bank, is to make a flying visit to London today as part of a last-ditch effort to save the bank's initiative for a \$1 billion (£892 million) special fund for Africa.

The bank considers British support for the plan to be vital. But when Mr Clausen meets Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary, today, he will not be comforted. Government sources said yesterday that they support the fund in principle but are most unlikely to make a direct contribution.

Time is running out for the bank, which has called a donors' meeting to discuss the proposal in Paris on January 31 and February 1. The United States will not participate in the fund, and Japan and Germany have indicated great reluctance.

The need for a special fund starting in the financial year 1985/86 was first mooted last year by a hard-hitting bank report on Africa. The report recommended that structural adjustment loans be made to assist and induce African governments to make policy changes. The \$6 billion originally envisaged was cut to \$2 billion and then to the present \$1 billion as resistance emerged.

British officials stress that they are willing to cooperate with a special Africa fund within their limited budget. One suggestion which will be discussed today is the use of bilateral British aid to support the fund.

But bank officials are unsure how British bilateral assistance can be compatible with the structural adjustment policy. They point out that Britain's contribution would be only \$5-10 million in the first year.

Former Mirror man to join Guinness publishing

By Our City Staff

Mr Roger Bowes who relinquished his post as managing director of Mirror Group Newspapers at New Year is to join Arthur Guinness & Sons to head its publishing division. It is understood that he will soon become managing director of Guinness Enterprises which runs the publishing activities well-known for its Guinness Book of Records.

Publishing is one of the four core businesses which Guinness has defined as a source of future growth.

Yesterday Guinness announced record pretax profits of £70.4 million up from £58.8 million for the year to September 30.

Brewing still accounts for

about 90 per cent of group profits. In both Britain and Ireland sales of draught Guinness increased backed by extensive marketing and promotion and a new advertising campaign will be launched in the spring.

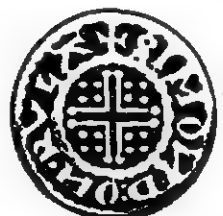
Total turnover increased from £872.4 million to £923.7 million. This will be boosted in the current year by the integration of the Martin The Newsagent chain and by the recently acquired 7-Eleven convenience retail stores which will be expanded during the year.

A final dividend of 4.62p makes 6.44p for the year against 5.755p last time.

Temps, page 22

Commercial Bank of Wales announces that its Base Rate was increased to 10½% on 11th January and 12% on 14th January, 1985 until further notice

Interest payable on Demand Deposit Accounts will be at the rate of 9¼% per annum



Commercial Bank of Wales PLC
BANC MASNACHOL CIBU

Head Office: 114-116 St Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1LJ

Allied Irish Banks

announces that with effect from close of business on 15th January 1985 its Base Rate was increased to 12% p.a.

Head Office - Britain: 64/66 Coleman Street, London EC2R 5AL

Savings rates may rise

A new threat to building societies, putting more upward pressure on mortgage rates, is almost certain to come from the Department for National Savings before the end of this month.

National Savings is facing the possibility of massive withdrawals of about £500 million as its nineteenth issue certificate matures from February 4. The department will have to raise some of its savings rates to hold on to the money.

The nineteenth issue, launched in February 1980, was the most successful savings certificate ever sold. It brought in a record £2 billion over 15 months and the first tranches worth £500 million are now coming up for maturity.

Although National Savings is on course to reach its £3 billion funding target, the first two months left before its year ends, it cannot, therefore, afford to lose substantial deposits

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS		MAIN PRICE CHANGES		CURRENCIES	
FT Ind Ord	961.8 (+12.5)	RISE:		London:	
FT-A All Share	78.97 (+0.06)	W. G. Allen	38 +13	E: \$1.210 (+0.0105)	
FT-Govt Securities	79.97 (+0.06)	Sunlife	80 +15	DM 3.5640 (+0.0180)	
FT-SE 100	1233.9 (+12.7)	Biomechanics Int	18 +2	S: \$1.0140 (+0.0040)	
Burgess	29.573	Consultants (C&F)	52 +8	FFr 10.9185 (+0.0045)	
		Blue Arrow	173 +25	E: Yen 285.30 (+1.70)	
Dataseam USM	104.31 (-0.12)	Resource Technology	37 +5	E Index: 71.3 (+0.5)	
New York		H. P. Bulmer	149 +20		
Dow Jones	1233.98 (-0.56)	Pineapple Dance St	71 +8	New York:	
Tokyo		Espley Trust	18 +2	E: \$1.190	
Nikkei Dow	n/a	Milford Docks	47 +5	S: DM 3.1897	
Hong Kong		Ass Newspapers	588 +80	S Index: 145.7 (unchanged)	
Hong Seng	1331.00 (-27.08)	Sunlight Electrical	10 +1	ECU 0.823813	
Amsterdam	190.3 (+2.4)	News Jersey Kib	22 +3	SDR 0.864814	
Sydney: AO	734.8 (+0.7)	Rugby Portland Cam	136 ½ +12		
Frankfurt		LCP Higgs	119 +9		
Commerzbank	1137.7 (+6.5)	Daily Mail & Gen Tr "A"	1015 +75		
General	151.28 (-5.94)	Daily Mail & Gen Tr	1025 +75		
Amsterd	189.9 (+0.2)	Empire Stores	102 +8		
Paris: CAC		Fleet Stores	225 +16		
Zurich:		Senior Eng	22 ½ +1 ½		
SKA General	333.40 (+1.60)	Breengreen Higgs	53 +3		
		FALLS:			
		Reardon Smith	16 -2		
		Nu-Swift Inds	59 -5		
		Salecity	12 -1		
		Reardon Smith "A"	6 ½ - ½		
		Woodhouse & Rixon	20 -1 ½		
		CML Microsystems	225 -15		

GOLD
London fixing:
am \$302.50pm-\$301.80
close \$302.50-\$303.00
New York \$303.50
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السوق المالية

Dow loses early gain

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

1. *Staphylococcus aureus* (100%)

COMPANY NEWS

[illegible]

Part two of a Times investigation into who is behind the continuing million-pound property deals in London

Merry-go-round of sales at Oxford Circus

WHO OWNS LONDON?

Oxford Street's huge variety of owners is the reason why it has not had large-scale

development as seen in most of Britain's towns and cities. Judith Huntley reports. According to Mark Teale the capital's hotel business is booming and overseas buyers are rushing to obtain a foothold

London, the most densely populated city in Europe, is the busiest and most profitable retail strip in Britain. It is also a visual mess, cluttered by monumental department stores such as Selfridges and John Lewis but lacking the coherence so much admired in the neighbouring Regent Street.

Planners periodically come up with grand schemes to unify the strip, such as overhead walkways or plastic covers from Oxford Circus to Marble Arch. They only leave the drawing board, that diversity, which gives Oxford Street its excitement, not beauty is sacrificed. It is a direct result of the pattern of ownership of property along the street.

Oxford Street has many owners so many that it is hard to track them all down. Any one shop along its crowded pavement has several owners. There are layers of ownership running from freeholds, to leasehold, to short-term leases.

And few of the retailers whose shopfronts provide the excitement own their premises.

Property owners in Britain are not about revealing just what they own. But there are four main types of owner in Oxford Street.

The great landed estates which have held an interest for centuries (all do so). The Crown and the Church are represented. Then there are the insurance companies and pension funds along with the large property companies. And finally there are the private individuals.

The variety of interests has ruled most of the large-scale redevelopment so familiar in most shopping areas in Britain. The street pattern has hardly changed since it began life as a Roman road and route to the west.

The same of Oxford Street became established in the 18th century because land on the north side was acquired by Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford. Some of this has been inherited by the present-day Howard de Walden estate.

Another of the landed interests with still own parts of its somewhat depleted holding in Oxford Street is the Portman Family Estate. It too began developing the north side of the street in the 18th century, sold the Debenhams and John Lewis sites some time ago.

But the complications of ownership can be seen from the example of a block of six shops on the north west side of Oxford Street between Marks and Spencer and Marble Arch. The



The offices in the Crown Estate Commissioners' Quadrangle West One scheme have a glass domed atrium.

freehold is owned by the Portman Estate but the story does not end there. The six shops are let on a long lease to a financial institution which in turn has given a lease to one of Britain's largest quoted property companies. It then lets the shops to the retailers.

On the south side of Oxford Street, the Crown Estate has large land holdings and also owns some of the buildings. The proceeds from Oxford Street rents as well as from large areas of Belgrave, Mayfair and Piccadilly help to make the Duke of Westminster reputedly Britain's richest man.

The largest financial institution to own property in the prime west of Oxford Street is the Prudential Assurance but there are many others, including Legal & General Assurance and the Post Office staff. Two financial institutions in the shape of Scottish Amicable and Equitable Life are looking for a buyer for the former Bourne and Hollingsworth department store. Other stores like Selfridges (part of Sears Holdings) and C & A own large interests in their own premises.

The Crown Estate Commissioners who own a sizeable piece of Oxford Street have just built a retail office and residential development at the junction of Wardour Street.

The Quadrangle West One, as the scheme is known, stands on land which came to the Crown on the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII. The new scheme has six shops on Oxford Street with offices above. There are also, unusually for a shopping street, seven flats on the fourth floor of the development, all of which have been sold.

The Crown also owns the freehold of property in Regent Street (including the Liberty and Dickens & Jones department stores) and Piccadilly

Circus, including a landmark of the Circus, the former Swan & Edgar department store. Debenhams, which ran the store, held a lease from the Crown but sold it to a little-known Dutch property company Resources N, for £10 million in 1982. The store is now being transformed.

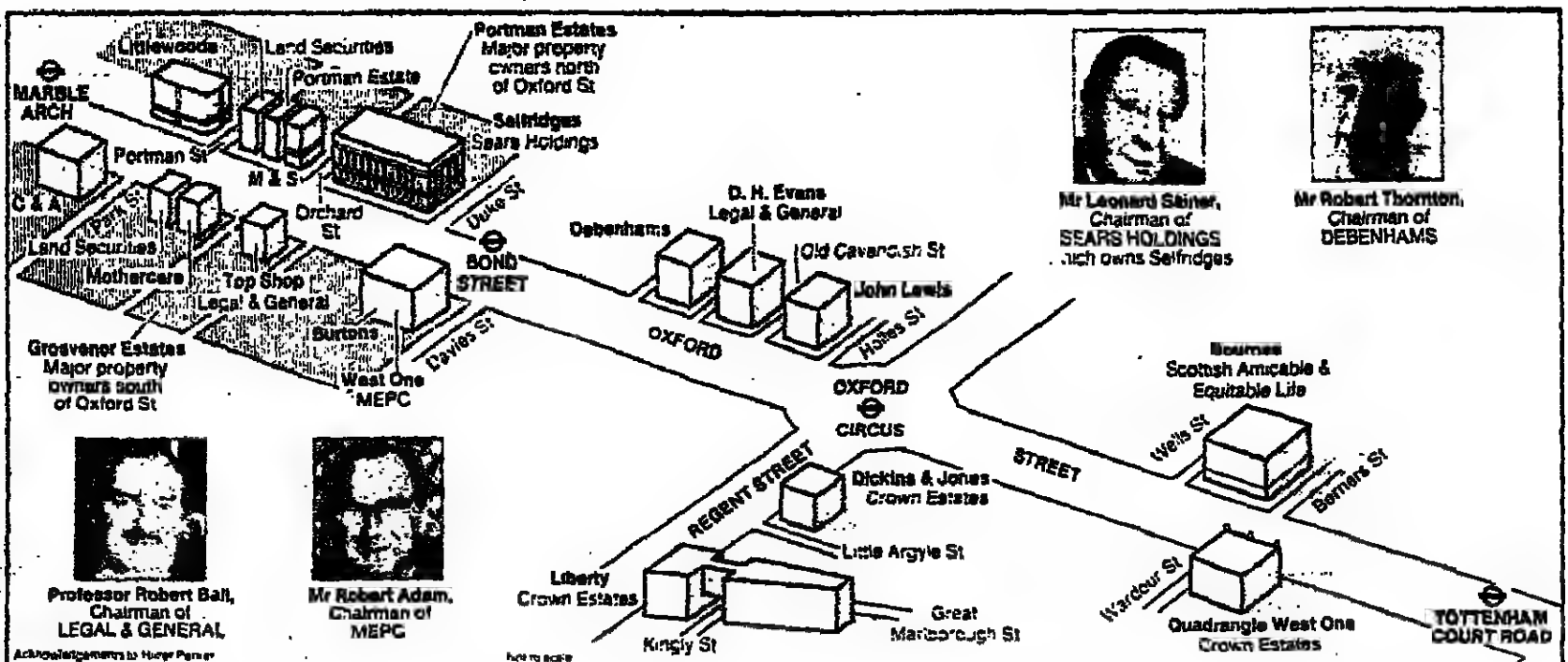
Some of Britain's largest property companies own slices of Oxford Street, too. Land Securities, the biggest of them all, has interests in shops, offices, showrooms and restaurants along the street.

Another big property group, MEPC, was responsible for developing the imaginative West One Shopping Centre above Bond Street underground station. The site was leased to the developer and now has 45,000 sq ft of offices and the same amount of shopping. The Burton Group took half the retail space, and the development is worth more than £22 million.

Oxford Street is unlikely to change dramatically because of the fragmented nature of its ownership.

Only when leases change hands or stores close, does the opportunity arise to redevelop parts of the street. But it has certainly changed from the days when it was described as a "deep hollow road full of sloughs, with here and there a ragged house, the lurking place of cut-throats". Its transformation into what was hailed by the planners of 1972 as "a tree-lined paradise" is now complete.

Paradise it may never be. But pedestrians have been given more room to shop and cars have only a limited access. Its present owners must be pleased. Oxford Street will continue to present them with rich pickings.



As tourists flock in, foreign groups set the price of an hotel booming

More than 60 leading London hotels have changed hands in the past four years. Big names like the Grand Metropolitan and British Rail's British Transport Hotels have been sold, to be replaced by smaller newcomers such as Mount Charlotte, Thistle Hotels, and the new Savoy.

Grand Met began the change when it sold 19 London hotels and bought International Hotels, an international airline group. Trusthouse Forte and Thorn EMI unloaded eight hotels between them and British Rail sold five.

Foreign and provincial groups seeking a London flagship have kept demand strong. Prices have gone shooting up, while the increasingly buoyant tourist market has reduced the number of hotels coming up for sale to a trickle. Nobody wants to sell out when the going is good.

The 160-room Londonderry Hotel, in Park Lane, was sold by Barclay Hotels in 1979 for £9.5 million. It was closed for four years by the Middle Eastern buyers and has now been bought back by Barclay Hotels for about £18 million.

The company plans a £5 million facelift which will bring the cost up to £130,000 per room.

More recently, Raleigh Enterprises, bought the Millbank headquarters of the Crown Agents in the heart of Westminster, for £10 million. A full hotel conversion is planned.

If the scheme does go ahead, it will provide the first new hotel development (albeit behind the original facade) in central London for almost a decade. An indication of how potent the demand for new hotel space now is.

Eleven of the leading London hotels that changed hands between 1980 and 1984 are undergoing refurbishment programmes and work is expected to start on a further 17 soon.

Unlike building from scratch, refurbishment is quick and relatively cheap, which is important for operators intent on keeping up with the cyclical and often short tourist booms. Even if you could with planning permission, the enormous cost of building a central London hotel (something like £100,000 per room) and the long lead time to profitability - anything up to six years - deters new development in prime London locations.

Marriott, for example, bought the Europa (now the London Marriott) from Grand Met in 1983 for £14 million. The company is spending £7.5 million on refurbishing and will then have a top rate hotel for £20,000 per room. The Piccadilly Hotel, now operated by Gleneagles Hotels on a lease from the Kuwaiti-owned St Martins Property Corporation

will, after refurbishment, have cost £28,000 per room. None of the new hotel groups have managed to build up the sort of hotel portfolio that Grand Met achieved in its London heyday. But a number like Mount Charlotte, Taj International Hotels, Barclay Hotels, Thistle Hotels and Savoy have been built buying.

Mount Charlotte, acquired three of Trusthouse Forte's London hotels: Whites Hotel, Park Court Hotel and Kingsley Hotel, for £19 million. The company bought two more from Grand Met: the 700-bed Mount Royal Hotel and the Kennedy Hotel.

The London Ryan it acquired from Ryans Hotels. The six purchases added more than 2,000 rooms to the group's stock.

Queens Most Houses effectively doubled its size in 1982 with the purchase of 26 hotels from Grand Met for £30 million. But all the properties were outside London. However

In 1983, Queens Most bought the Drury Lane Hotel from Grand Met for £2.25 million and acquired its first central London hotel.

Queens Most bought the hotel because it believed rightly as it turned out that 1983 and 1984 were going to be good years for tourism. Also, owning a London hotel would gain the group spin-off business for its provincial chain.

The premium price for getting into the market is now too high for many deals to be done. Capital appreciation is running way ahead of growth in income which must be dangerous in a business so vulnerable to exchange rate fluctuations and the whims of tourists. Understandably, many foreign investors are now more interested in operating British hotels than tying up capital in owning the buildings.

Tomorrow: fortunes along the Thames



Each room costs £88,000. Mr Peter Tyrre, whose Gleneagles Hotels is spending £11 million on refurbishing the Piccadilly

ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

Avoiding the trap of debt interest

By Tim Congdon

Brave decisions are needed to stop UK from being relegated to an inferior league

Britain's economy has returned to a condition approximate normality. The pound falls uncontrollably, the leader-writers beat for fiscal reflection and the Government has confused everyone about what it wants to do.

In every short-term scrape it is important to restate principles which should guide policy in the long run. Otherwise there is a tendency for measures to be cobbled together from week to week, often with unfortunate results next year or the year after.

One vital long-run principle is that interest on the public sector's debt should not be allowed to rise faster than the national income. Even if the debt itself never has to be repaid, interest on the debt must be covered by taxation. So, if interest on the debt rises sharply, taxation must also be increased. Taxation acts as a drag on the economy because it damages incentives to work and to save.

Of course, for a time a government can finance debt interest by borrowing. But sooner or later this will leave it crumpled in the debt interest trap. Once it has been caught in this trap, escape is difficult.

Borrowing in 1984 adds to the national debt; new debt increases the budget deficit in 1985 and so cause borrowing on a greater scale; in 1986 interest payments, having risen more quickly than in 1985, further

enlarge the budget deficit and lead to an even bigger rise in the national debt. And, on top of this, the budget deficit is controlled by tax increases the ratio of debt interest to national income increases exponentially.

It is sometimes argued that debt interest is merely a transfer payment. The state has been making transfer payments for generations, taxing rich to pay poor. But in theory adding thereby to the sum of human happiness. What is so special about debt interest?

The trouble is that taxation to finance transfer payments has the same harmful effect on incentives as any other kind of taxation. Moreover, most holders of government debt are, via insurance policies and pension funds, in the middle-income groups. Taxing middle-income Peters to pay middle-income Peters adds nothing to the sum of human happiness, except for the wider opportunities it gives to tax inspectors and dealers in government debt.

These points are so simple and obvious, and such an emphatic refutation of the case for fiscal reflection, that they have become immensely controversial. High-powered academic economists have written extraordinarily complicated articles about the subject. Two particularly high-powered and academic economists from the University of Minnesota, Professor Tom Sargent and Neil Wallace, explored the mathematical background to the debt interest trap in a famous 1981 paper on "Some unpleasant monetarist arithmetic". In fact, it is not necessary to be a mathematician, a monetarist or even an economic professor at the University of Minnesota to understand what is at stake.

THE DEBT PROBLEM IN ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL NATIONS

Government debt interest payments as % of GNP/GDP

	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1989
United States	2.2	2.5	3.3	4.6	4.9	5.5	5.7
Japan	0.6	1.2	3.2	4.4	4.8	4.7	3.8
Germany	1.0	1.4	1.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7
France	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.7
United Kingdom	3.9	4.0	5.8	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.3
Italy	1.7	4.0	8.3	9.1	9.8	10.1	13.6
Canada	3.8	4.0	5.8	7.2	7.8	7.9	8.4
Total major seven countries	1.8	2.3	3.4	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.4

Figures for 1984 are estimates, for 1985 and 1989 projections. For details, see source.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook December 1984.

Anyone who has not paid his Barclaycard account for a few months will recognise the problem.

The debt interest trap is so ghastly and so predictable that it would surely be very surprising if the government of any advanced industrial country ever fell into it. After all, such governments benefit from the advice of tribes of clever and sophisticated civil servants, economic commentators, financial experts and so on.

However surprising the possibility may seem the fact is that several governments who ought to know better, have fallen deeply into the trap. In its most recent *Economic Outlook*, the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development expresses anxiety about rising government debt service burdens in a number of countries.

To quote, "The very rapid growth in interest payments on public debt over the past decade has become a major policy concern. Since the problem is a legacy of the cumulative effect of large budget deficits on the outstanding stock of government debt in the context of persistently high

interest rates, there is a fear that the situation could continue to deteriorate."

The most worrying case in Italy where debt interest paid by general government (i.e. central and local government) will exceed 10 per cent of gross national product in 1985 and threatens to reach 14 per cent by 1989. It should be emphasized that the figure for the whole public sector, including nationalized industries, is already about 15 per cent.

In this environment private sector agents become alarmed about the government's ability to keep on raising enough taxation to pay interest bills. They know that the easy solution, deliberate inflation to reduce the real value of the national debt, would make them worse off if they held any of the debt. They therefore require a higher real interest rate, as compensation for inflation risk, before they purchase new issues.

High real interest rates further aggravate the debt interest problem. The compounding effect, where interest has to be paid on interest and debt servicing payments in-

crease at an accelerating rate, operates with intensified viciousness. The higher are real interest rates, the sooner must a government in deficit either resort to inflation or openly repudiate its liabilities.

The fiscal nightmare has another dimension. High real interest rates deter private sector investment, which depresses business activity in the short run and undermines long-term growth prospects.

The debt interest problem is not universal. Although in every industrial country government interest payments are a higher proportion of GNP today than a decade ago, the OECD *Economic Outlook* remarks that, "In Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom, where considerable progress has been made towards consolidating the fiscal situation, the interest burden appears likely to ease, in contrast to the area-wide trend."

The OECD is right to pay tribute to Japan and West Germany. Japan has cut its budget deficit from 4.5 per cent of GNP in 1980 to a prospective 0.8 per cent in 1985 and West Germany has reduced its budget deficit from 3.8 per cent of GNP in 1981 to a prospective 0.9 per cent in 1985. It is another demonstration that the citizens of these two nations have an impressive and apparently inevitable tendency to organize their financial affairs with more sense than the rest of mankind.

But the inclusion of the UK in the virtuous trio is misleading. The present Government did reduce the PSBR/GDP ratio substantially between 1980-81 and 1982-83, partly because of tax increases in the 1981 Budget. But, over the whole period from 1979-80 to 1984-85, almost all of the decline in the PSBR/GDP ratio can be

explained by higher North Sea oil revenues and increased asset sales. Without buoyant receipts from the North Sea and asset sales, the underlying fiscal position in the UK would be poor. Even with them, it is not absolutely definite that the debt interest problem is under control. In the Autumn Statement, Mr Lawson had to admit that above-estimate interest payments had contributed to the overshoot on the 1984/85 PSBR.

If North Sea revenues were to fall sharply because of lower oil prices, the debt interest problem would soon become a major headache for policy-makers. Financial markets know how dependent the British Government has become on temporary influences to maintain its self-image of fiscal rectitude. Now that those influences are under immediate threat, investors are selling both sterling and gilt-edged securities.

In such circumstances a strong-willed and confident Chancellor would indicate that the PSBR has to be reduced, as a precaution against future declines in North Sea revenues. But Mr Lawson has given no indications of this kind. On the contrary, he continues to talk about the relative advantages and disadvantages of actions which would increase the PSBR.

A decade ago the OECD bracketed the UK and Italy together as the two hopeless invalids of the industrial world. In its most recent documents it has grouped Britain with Japan and West Germany. Unless there are some brave decisions in economic management soon, the UK may have been relegated to an inferior league a decade from now.

The author is economics partner at stockbrokers L Messel & Co.

DIRECTORS

Before you increase your pension contributions
TAKE A SECOND OPINION

As a result of recent press comment you will recognise the need to reassess your pension options in the very near future before the introduction of any adverse legislation. Increasing contributions to your existing arrangements may not be the best solution. There are other options of which you may not be aware. Our wide range of corporate financial services enables us to take a more objective approach to corporate tax planning than is possible by a conventional life and pensions broker. We will be pleased to submit our recommendations without cost or obligation, if you will just WRITE your name on a letterhead and post to me TODAY.

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PARTICULARS OF AN ISSUE OF £800,000,000
10 1/2 per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK,
2005

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS
Amount paid on issue £40,000 per cent
Amount payable on Monday, 18th February 1985 £58,000 per cent
INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 20th MARCH AND 20th SEPTEMBER

This Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the *Trustee Investments Act 1961*. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List. The whole of the Stock has been issued to the Bank of England on 14th January 1985 at a price of £98.00 per cent. The amount paid on issue was £40,000 per cent and the amount payable on 18th February 1985 will be £58,000 per cent. The principal of and interest on the Stock will be a charge on the National Loans Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom. The Stock will be repaid at par on 20th September 2005.

The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and will be transferable, in multiples of one penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963. Transfers will be free of stamp duty. Interest will be payable half-yearly on 20th March and 20th September. Income tax will be deducted from payments of more than 25 per cent annum. Interest warrants will be transmitted by post. The first interest payment will be made on 20th September 1985 at the rate of £6.5672 per £100 of the Stock. Until payment in full has been made and a completed registration form submitted to the Bank of England, the Stock will be represented by letters of allotment.

Payment in full may be made at any time prior to 18th February 1985 but no discount will be allowed on such payment. Interest may be charged on a day-to-day basis on any overdue amount which may be accepted at a rate equal to the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate for seven day deposits in sterling ("LIBOR") plus 1 per cent per annum. Such rate will be determined by the Bank of England by reference to market quotations, on the due date for the relevant payment, for LIBOR obtained from such source or sources as the Bank of England shall consider appropriate. Default in due payment of any amount in respect of the Stock will render the allotment of such Stock liable to cancellation and any amount previously paid liable to forfeiture.

Letters of allotment may be split into denominations of multiples of £100 on written request received by the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, on any date not later than 14th February 1985. Such requests must be signed and must be accompanied by the letters of allotment. Letters of allotment must be surrendered for registration, accompanied by a completed registration form, when the final instrument is paid, unless payment in full has been made before the due date, in which case they must be surrendered for registration not later than 18th February 1985.

Copies of this notice may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 21 St Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2EX, at the Bank of Ireland, Moyle Buildings, 1st Floor, 20 Colander Street, Belfast, BT1 5BN, at Mullens & Co., 15 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AN, or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
14th January 1985

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it reaches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Year's price rise
1	Waterloo	100.00
2	Tramcar House	100.00
3	Wadsworth	100.00
4	Tomlinson (H)	100.00
5	Wedgewood	100.00
6	Whitcomb	100.00
7	TI	100.00
8	UKO	100.00
9	Telford	100.00
10	Five Oaks	100.00
11	Milbury	100.00
12	Lon Shop Prop	100.00
13	MEPC	100.00
14	Passey	100.00
15	Daglan	100.00
16	Centronical	100.00
17	Cap & Counties	100.00
18	Lain Prop	100.00
19	Mounview	100.00
20	BREWERIES	100.00
21	Investment Dist	100.00
22	Belhaven	100.00
23	Guinness (A)	100.00
24	Distillers	100.00
25	Vaux	100.00
26	Bass	100.00
27	Greene King	100.00
28	Harley & Hanson	100.00
29	Edi (Aston)	100.00
30	Whitbread (A)	100.00
31	CHEMICALS, PLASTICS	100.00
32	Ascher Chemical	100.00
33	Croda	100.00
34	Arrow Chemical	100.00
35	Reck Chemical	100.00
36	Amersham	100.00
37	Canning (W)	100.00
38	Imp Chem Ind	100.00
39	Coatite	100.00
40	Allied Colloids	100.00

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

BRITISH FUNDS

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % P/E

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % P/E

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % P/E

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % P/E

UNDATED

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % P/E

INDEX-LINKED

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % P/E

BREWERIES

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % P/E

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % P/E

ELECTRICALS

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % P/E

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % P/E

INDUSTRIALS E-K

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % P/E

INDUSTRIALS L-R

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % P/E

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % P/E

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1984/85 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % P/E

INDUSTRIALS

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % P/E

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Market recovers

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings, began Jan 14. Dealings End, Jan 25. 5 Contango Day, Jan 28. Settlement Day, Feb 4.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	%	P/E
100.00	Waterloo	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Tramcar House	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Wadsworth	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Tomlinson (H)	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Wedgewood	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Whitcomb	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	TI	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	UKO	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Telford	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Five Oaks	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Milbury	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Lon Shop Prop	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	MEPC	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Passey	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Daglan	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Centronical	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Cap & Counties	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Lain Prop	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Mounview	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	%	P/E
100.00	Waterloo	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Tramcar House	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Wadsworth	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Tomlinson (H)	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Wedgewood	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Whitcomb	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	TI	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	UKO	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Telford	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Five Oaks	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Milbury	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Lon Shop Prop	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	MEPC	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Passey	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Daglan	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Centronical	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Cap & Counties	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Lain Prop	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Mounview	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0

FINANCE AND LAND

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	%	P/E
100.00	Waterloo	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Tramcar House	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Wadsworth	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Tomlinson (H)	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Wedgewood	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Whitcomb	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	TI	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	UKO	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Telford	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Five Oaks	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Milbury	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Lon Shop Prop	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	MEPC	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Passey	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Daglan	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Centronical	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Cap & Counties	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Lain Prop	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Mounview	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0

FOODS

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	%	P/E
100.00	Waterloo	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Tramcar House	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Wadsworth	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Tomlinson (H)	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Wedgewood	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Whitcomb	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	TI	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	UKO	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Telford	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Five Oaks	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Milbury	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Lon Shop Prop	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	MEPC	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Passey	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Daglan	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Centronical	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Cap & Counties	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Lain Prop	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Mounview	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0

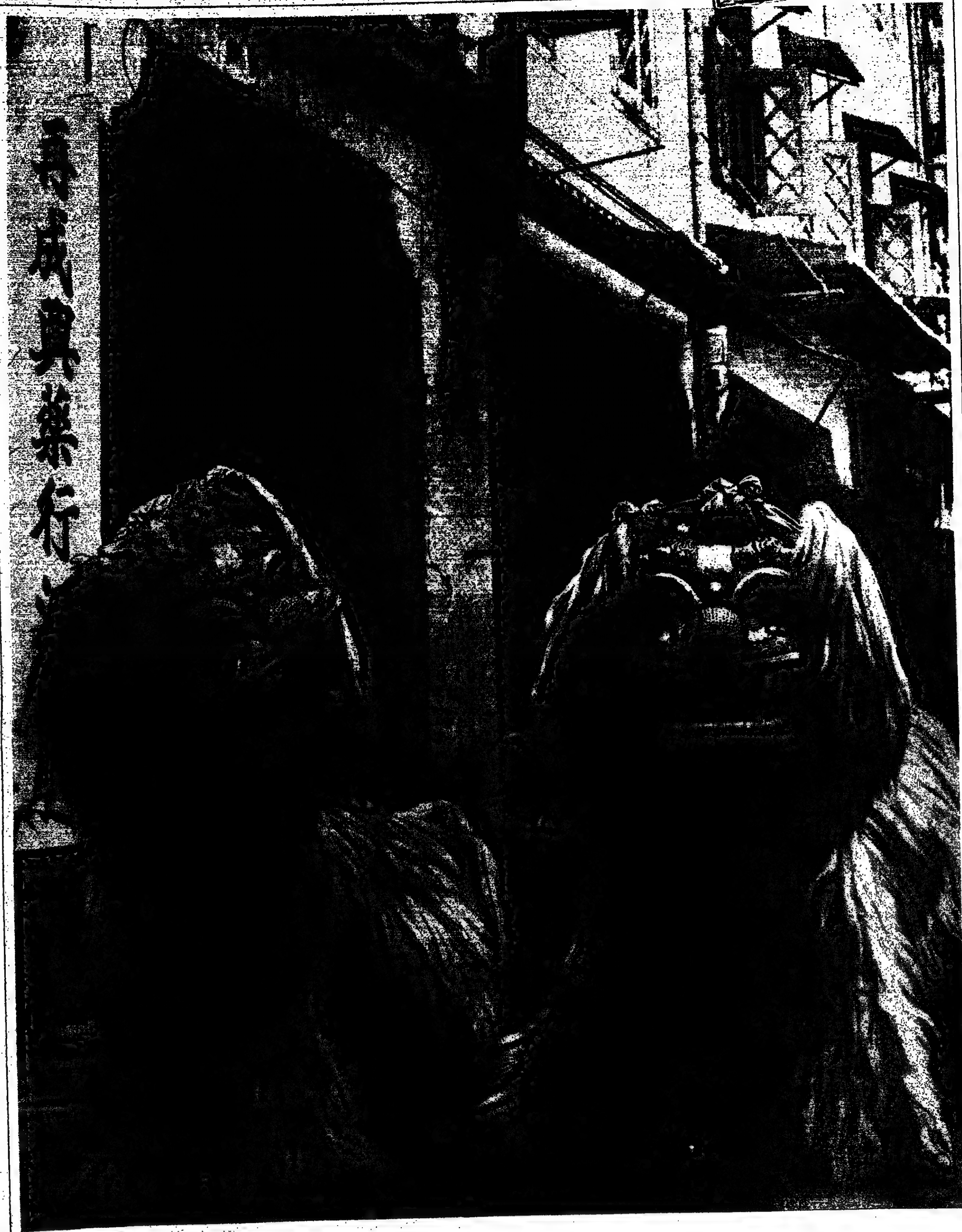
CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	%	P/E
100.00	Waterloo	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Tramcar House	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Wadsworth	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Tomlinson (H)	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Wedgewood	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Whitcomb	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	TI	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	UKO	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Telford	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Five Oaks	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Milbury	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Lon Shop Prop	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	MEPC	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Passey	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Daglan	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Centronical	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Cap & Counties	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Lain Prop	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Mounview	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0

CINEMAS AND TV

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	%	P/E
100.00	Waterloo	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Tramcar House	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Wadsworth	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Tomlinson (H)	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Wedgewood	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Whitcomb	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	TI	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	UKO	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Telford	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Five Oaks	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Milbury	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Lon Shop Prop	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	MEPC	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Passey	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Daglan	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Centronical	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
100.00	Cap & Counties	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0

هكذا اعتدوا للإصل



Today's news will really make the lions of Singapore sit up. Today's the day Air Canada starts its three-times weekly service to Bombay and Singapore.

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Shares and gilts shake off two days of gloom

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

After two traumatic days of demoralized retreat shares staged a hesitant comeback yesterday.

At the close the FT share index was registering a 12.5 points recovery at 961.8 points. In the previous two trading days it slumped 33.1 points.

The more broadly based FT-SE share index was also stronger, closing 12.7 points higher at 1,233.2 points.

The more cheerful atmosphere spread to Government stocks. Conventional gilts closed up to 1/2% better although inflation stocks were depressed by as much as 1/4%.

Equities achieved some sharp increases, with takeover favourites, often recovering much of the ground lost in the dearer money shake out.

However, trading was often light frequent creating exaggerated price movements in relation to the business transacted.

Business slowed down a little in London. Traded Options, although British Telecom contracts continued to pull in the investors. The market still tends strongly towards a belief in a yet higher BT share price, and there were 1,265 call contracts against 687 puts.

Commercial Union contracts stood out, with a heavy 953 call contracts made against a lowly 9

puts. Market men appear to be looking still for a bid, or at least a share price surge.

On the FT-SE 100 contracts opinion leaned in the other direction, and 934 puts were made, against 207 call options. There was also strong business in Jaguar, GEC and GrandMet options. The GEC price is being backed to rise, with 733 call options made and just 62 puts.

Total business for options traders yesterday amounted to 10,987 contracts, 7010 of them call options.

Back on the equities list rumours of an American offer - accompanied by some US buying - helped Lucas Industries to stage a sharp rally, advancing 1 1/2p to 257p. Once again the suggestion that the American Rockwell Group is keen to bid captivated the shares. Other FT 30 constituents to make progress included Allied-Lyons, which took the trouble to announce "an important step in developing awareness of its identity" in America. The shares jumped 9p to 163p as the company disclosed it was to raise cash by entering the US commercial paper market and had been accorded an A1 credit rating.

BOC Group edged forward 2p to 373p. Hoare Govett, the stockbroker, held an investment presentation on the company last night.

British Telecom gained 2p to 120p and Tate and Lyle, the sugar group which has looked decidedly vulnerable since it failed to win the Brooke Bond food group, rose 13p to 481p. The P and O shipping group experienced a calmer day, falling 5p to 378p.

General Electric Co, last year keen to bid for British Aerospace, gained 2p to 210p. BAE shares were suspended at 367p

as the Government declared its intention of selling its 48.4 per cent shareholding and the company talked about a rights issue.

Oil was mixed as the crude spot price advanced a little. British Petroleum where US interest prompted by yield considerations was evident, strengthened 8p to 481p. The Americans also liked Shell, up 20p to 673p.

S Pearson & Son, owner of Royal Doulton and the Financial Times, showed a firm share price, gaining 20p to 621p as market men followed in behind Cazenove & Co., stockbrokers to the group. Cazenove has been picking up loose stock in the past week, and other dealers believe it was "knowledgeable buying". Full year results are due in April and the City expects around £95 million of profits, against £77.3 million last year.

Beers were mixed. Recent takeover favourite Matthew Brown fell 13p to 283p as the Whitbread Investment Co, which has often acted to preserve the independence of regional breweries, disclosed a 5 per cent shareholding. Sainsbury's and Sainsbury's Sons gained 1p to 232p on its £70.4 million profits. Analysts were generally impressed with a presentation following the figures.

H. P. Bulmer, the cider group, advanced 20p to 149p on speculative buying.

Shares in newspaper proprietors raced ahead on a combination of news; the sale of a 15.76 per cent in Fleet Holdings by Mr Robert Maxwell, and a near 30 per cent improvement in trading results from Associated Newspapers last week.

Associated, publisher of the Daily Mail, jumped 60p to 588p, and Daily Mail & General Trust ordinary went

75p higher to 1025p, while the A shares gained a similar amount to 1015p. Fleet shares jumped 16p to 226p, and there were penny gains for East Midlands Press and International Thomson.

But United Newspapers, which paid about 230p a share for the stake in Fleet, slipped 12p lower to 306p.

Booker McConnell shares jumped 11p to 253p yesterday of its 40.7 per cent stake and sit pretty on the cash. Shares in Initial slipped 3p lower to 518p.

Hartwells, the motor dealers, received a 3p boost to 87p as De Zoete & Bevan, the stock broker, put a "buy" tag on the shares. He analysts reckon Hartwells recent purchase of the Austin Rover franchise in the Bristol area could add 10 per cent to sales in 1985, and they were also cheered at a recent visit by news of the group's property developments.

BSG International, the old Bristol Street Motors group, stayed firm, adding 1/2p to 22 1/2p yesterday. Takeover talks have kept the price up in recent months.

Among motor manufacturers, Jaguar continues to please those shareholders who scrambled to buy stock at last August's offer for sale. The shares gained another 4p to 276p.

Shares in Rugby Portland Cement enjoyed another spree, rising 12p to 139 1/2p as speculators moved into the stock. Market rumours suggested a stake being built up in the company by Australian investors or the sell-off of Rugby's Australian businesses.

But Mr Barry Hardcastle, finance director of the group, says: "We are not selling our Australian company, and we don't know of any reason for the share price movement".

Mr Hardcastle would not say whether or not Rugby as discussed the possibility of selling its interests "down under", and the group is now into the closed season on trading news. The year end was last month, and results are due in the spring.

Rugby keep an eye on its share register, just as most listed companies do, but Mr Har-

castle reckons yesterday's buying was not of significant volume. "It looks like speculative buying", he said.

Nervous rumours of a stake being built up have followed the shares, for several months, and the share price has responded with sizeable gains. The price now stands well ahead of the 1984 level of six months ago.

The Merchant Navy Officers Pension Fund, a strong supporter of Ivory & Sims, the investment management group from Edinburgh. The fund now has 12.04 per cent of 1 & S, having bought 1.63 per cent to its holding recently. 1 & S shares firmed 1p to 93p, close to its previous best level.

Shares of Sangers, the former pharmaceutical group, which now has photographic and technology interests, are expected to return to the stock market within the next few weeks. The shares were suspended in September while the group, where Mr Tom Whyte, a financier, is a significant influence, took over an American cosmetic business.

Metals group Amari slipped from its share price peak, down 1p to 119p, as investors in industry and Samuel Montagu reduced their holdings. The latter brought Amari to market last July, and 31 helped put together the management buyout which took the company out of the British Petroleum folder in December 1983.

Samuel Montagu sold 2.7 million shares to cut its stake, held on behalf of clients, to 4.77 per cent, while 31 has sold just 30,000 shares and retains close to 9.5 per cent.

Trusthouse Forte, ahead of figures today gained 9p to 159p. The market expects profits of about £100 million.

Blue Arrow, the employment agency and travel group, continued to respond to its maiden results, jumping 25p to 173p. W. G. Allen spurred 13p to 38p as the company disclosed it was in bid talks. Sumrie, the clothing group, gained 15p to 80p on suggestions that a Middle Eastern shareholding had been acquired.

Stores were firmer with Burton Group rising 12p to 44p on the cheerful chairman's statement and Empire Stores came in for a speculative run, up 10p to 114p.

In insurance Hogg Robinson rose 11p to 250p on takeover dreams but Countryside Properties fell 6p to 222p as profits increased by 22 per cent.

Bid favourites DRG and LCP Holdings kept their share price rising. DRG, the paper and packaging group, known for its Basildon Bond products, rose 6p to 170p, and LCP, the industrial group, jumped 9p higher to 119p. Both have been strongly tipped in recent months as takeover targets.

No redundancies

Lloyds Bank has met union demands that there should be no compulsory redundancies as a result of the merger of its domestic operations with the international subsidiary, Lloyds Bank International.

COMPANY NEWS

IN BRIEF

● FRANK G. GATES: A newly-formed company to be named Carroll Motor Corp, owned by Mr Gerald Carroll on behalf of the Carroll family interests, announces that certain members of the Gates family, including Mr R F Gates and Mr B R Gates (chairman and joint managing director of Gates), who own 4.87 million ordinary shares 58.1 per cent have irrevocably undertaken to accept any offer announced on behalf of Carroll prior to Feb 8 for the whole of the ord. share cap. of Gates made at a price of at least 90p per share in cash. The company is currently holding discussions with the board of Gates to determine whether or not to make such an offer. Mr Gerald Carroll has confirmed his intention, upon any offer for the whole of the share cap. of Gates becoming unconditional to develop the existing business of Gates as an autonomous unit within the Carroll group.

● CLARKE, NICKOLLS AND COOMBS: The Beacontree partnership - Clarke Nickolls and Coombs and J. M. Jones and Sons of Maidenhead - is extending its interests in the US. Both CNC and J. M. Jones have set up US subsidiaries in both Delaware and California and there are three developments in progress - all being undertaken with local partners.

● CONTROL SECURITIES: Half-year to Sept 30. Interim 1.575p (same). Figs in 000. Gross rental income 191 (263). Pretax profit 711 (607). Tax 300 (132). Basic EPS 2.05p (2.43).

APPOINTMENTS

Advertising & Design Associates: Mr Michael Charlesworth and Mr Michael Saunders have been made chairman and managing director respectively, and are also joining the board.

Pilkington Brothers: Sir Peter Thompson is now a non-executive director.

Magnet & Southern: Mr Gordon Brown has been appointed financial director.

Ropner: Mr Jeremy V. Ropner is the new chairman.

Mobil Europe: Inc. Mr Patrick Wilson is appointed president and replaces Mr G. J. G. Doctors who retires in April.

THORN EMI Electronics: Mr E. R. Hall has been appointed managing director of the defence systems division.

TEMPUS

Guinness looks good for growth

The transition over the last three years which has taken Arthur Guinness from being a brewing-dominated business with a rag bag of other interests to a brewing-dominated business with coherent other interests has been completed with considerable aplomb.

Despite substantial rationalization and restructuring the group has managed to keep pretax profits and dividends moving up even though extraordinary items have taken their toll below the line.

Yesterday's preliminary figures revealed that this trend has continued with pretax profits up from £58.8 million to £70.4 million. Much of the increase came from a fall in exceptional items and currency benefits of more than £3 million. The reduction in reorganization costs is an indication that the reshaping of Guinness is almost complete and that phase two is about to begin.

This second phase is critical for the group's prospects. It is designed to expand the four main growth areas of international brewing and marketing, retailing, publishing and health and fitness. The aim is to ensure that these areas ultimately contribute about 50 per cent of group profits.

It is an ambitious objective but one which the group is confident it can achieve. The US and Germany have been specifically targeted for international brewing expansion and the sales improvements are already encouraging spurred on by demand for speciality drinks.

Retail expansion will come in profit terms mainly from a full year's contribution from Martin The Newsagent, acquired last year. It added only £300,000 in the year under review but there will be further benefits from the full integration with the Lavells operations.

A more ambitious project is the expansion of the recently acquired 7-Eleven convenience retail stores. If the concept of convenience shopping through an established chain in Britain takes off, the opportunities are enormous but it will be no easy task to convince shoppers of the benefits from 7-Eleven. Guinness certainly has the financial and marketing muscle to aid expansion and the group is confident that it can succeed.

Despite the focus on the new growth areas, Guinness has not neglected its traditional strength in brewing. The group has reinvested the productivity savings from brewing operations in improved marketing and promotion. The decline in draught Guinness volumes has been well and truly stemmed and sales increased in both Britain and Ireland. With a new advertising campaign scheduled to start in the spring, this upward momentum could be maintained and, at least, defended.

This investment in marketing has detracted from the group's underlying profits growth. However, confidence in the group's strategy has

improved this year. The maintained dividend gives a 9.4 per cent yield, which should help prop up the shares price.

Kennings Motor Group

Kennings Motor Group's results are a catalogue of woes, but as the bad news had been signalled at the interim stage the shares were unmoved at 99p. Pretax profits in the year to September 30 were 36 per cent lower at £7.5 million on turnover 14 per cent higher.

The culprits were the miners' strike - Kennings' head office is in Chesterfield and it is heavily represented in mining areas; vicious discounting of cars, tyres and car hire, which has cut deeply into margins; a 38 per cent fall in profits in Zimbabwe; and the loss of lucrative exports to Nigeria, due to the closing of markets there.

There were some bright spots. Kennings Fuel Supplies returned to profit. Retail petrol sales improved in profitability. Ireland had a much better year, thanks to US tourists' hiring cars.

The outlook for the present year is far from rosy. The miners' strike continues. So too does discounting and it is getting worse. Zimbabwe profits are expected to be down again by a significant amount, due to the shortage of foreign currency and high inflation.

Profits should show some improvement this year. The maintained dividend gives a 9.4 per cent yield, which should help prop up the shares price.

US stock exchanges hold merger talks

By Our City Staff

The New York Stock Exchange has been holding discussions with the Pacific Stock Exchange about a possible joint venture that could include a merger of the two stock markets.

Richard Torrenzano, a vice-president and spokesman for the New York Stock Exchange, said: "The discussions have been quite serious but no agreement has yet been reached other than to continue the discussions."

Last week, the "Big Board" as the stock exchange is known in the US, confirmed that it had been having talks with the London Stock Exchange regarding joint ventures for possible round-the-clock trading, but industry sources said that because of different trading practices and regulations, a domestic link would be more viable.

At present, the New York market stops trading at 4pm eastern time, but the Pacific Exchange in California is open

until 4.30pm. And many of the New York-listed shares trade during that half hour.

One of the results of the proposed merger could be a lengthening of the trading day. A New York Stock Exchange official told the New York Times: "The Pacific exchanges in Los Angeles and San Francisco could stay open until 7pm our time. Or we in New York could open earlier or close later. These are just a few of the many things that have to be worked out."

The mechanics of trading would remain the same for brokers and investors. At present, the Pacific Exchange trades 500 issues that are listed in New York as well as the American exchange and regional issues. Although the values of the seats in New York and California differ, officials involved in the negotiations do not see it as a problem.

The discussions are the latest in a line of recent proposals to be considered

The biggest tax burden in Portugal falls on workers who pay withholding tax. The tax system is being revised and the limit on minimum taxable income is being raised.

The government plans to offer new incentives for investment and reduce inflation from the current 30 per cent to 22 per cent. It will try to prevent a further decrease in real salaries after admitting it has given the country an overdose of austerity.

Under the budget, Portugal will introduce VAT in July and the government predicts revenue of £3,842 billion. The tax system is being revised and the limit on minimum taxable income is being raised.

The biggest tax burden in Portugal falls on workers who pay withholding tax. The tax system is being revised and the limit on minimum taxable income is being raised.

FOR SEVERAL DECADES VOLVO HAS CARRIED OUT SYSTEMATIC WORK TO IMPROVE THE SAFETY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CAR.

1944 VOLVO INTRODUCED THE LAMINATED WINDSCREEN. 24 YEARS LATER IT BECAME OBLIGATORY IN SWEDEN.

1959 VOLVO WAS FIRST IN THE WORLD WITH THREE-POINT SAFETY BELTS AS STANDARD EQUIPMENT IN CARS.

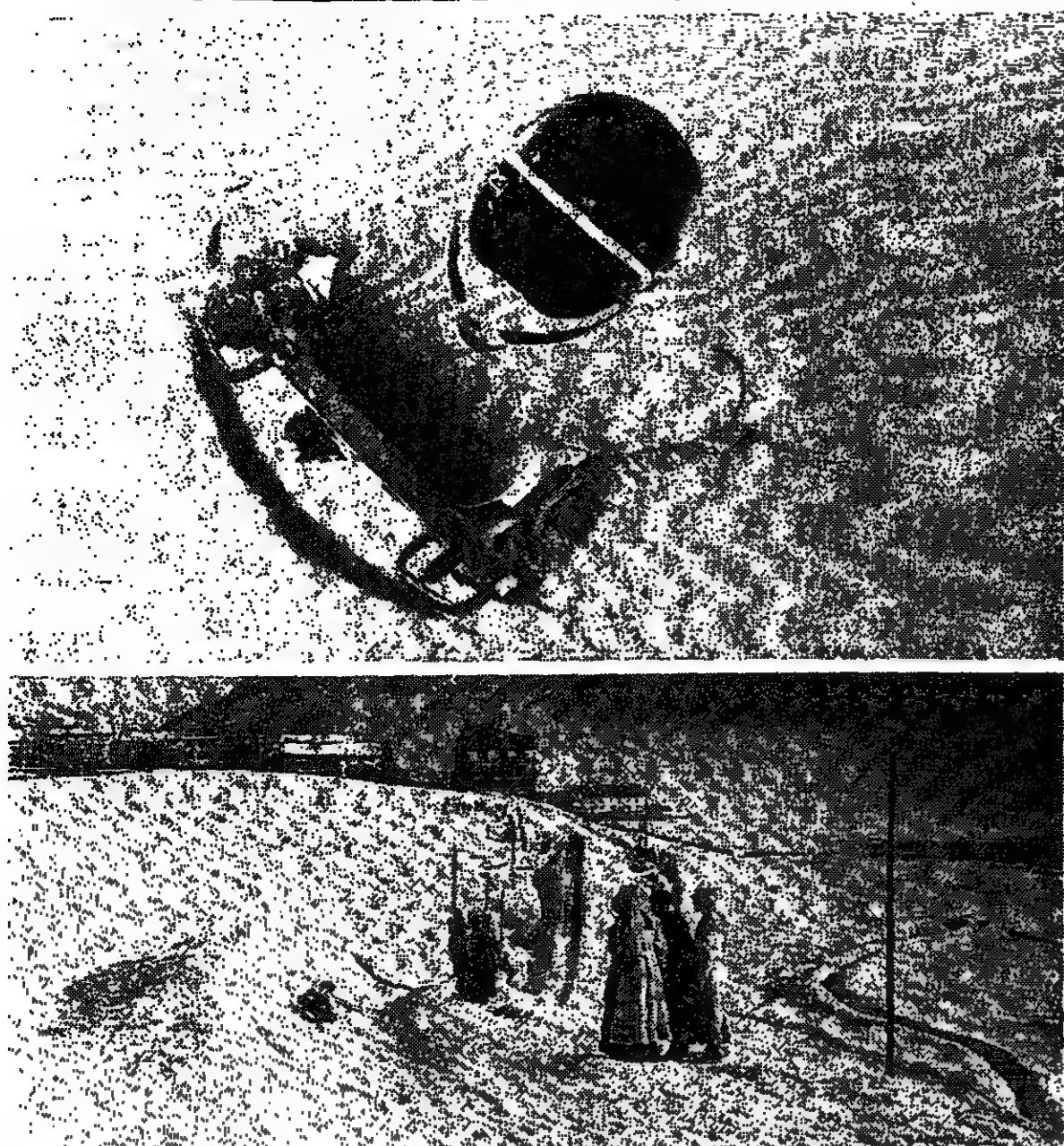
1966 VOLVO INTRODUCED MORE UNIQUE SAFETY-FEATURES. THE TRIANGULAR DUAL BRAKE CIRCUIT. THE SAFETY BODY WITH ENERGY ABSORBING ZONES, COLLAPSIBLE STEERING COLUMN.

THREE YEARS LATER CAME THE HEADREST, INERTIA-BELTS, ELECTRICALLY-HEATED REAR WINDOW. A SPECIAL AREA OF INTEREST FOR VOLVO IS CHILDREN'S SAFETY. WITH SOLUTIONS LIKE THE CHILD BENCH FOR CARRY-COTS, REAR FACING CHILD-SEAT, SEAT BELT CUSHION AND MORE.

VOLVO

2010 1010

Ronald Faux picks the hard way to celebrate a very English centenary in the Alps



Above: our correspondent kitted out for his first run. Top left: a skin-suited racer of today. Bottom left: a 1908 competitor rounds the bend called Charybdis

Between Scylla and the Cresta kiss

Face down on the metal toboggan, the view ahead is blocked by a large Moon Boot. My name has been called and sent echoing down the Engadine valley. A single bell tolls ominously. This could turn out to be the worst minute of my life. The Moon Boot takes a pace back and the view revealed is that of a gun barrel in which I am the bullet. With a heavy rumble of steel grinding on ice, gravity takes over. I start to move down the Cresta Run.

It was the invalid English who, a century ago next month, first shaped the Cresta down a snow-covered pasture on the outskirts of St Moritz. The idea that a little light tobogganning would improve frail health was popular with the Victorians who wintered on the Continent. Long-skirted ladies and stoutly breasted gentlemen would slide at high speed down specially icy slopes.

Long before skiing was introduced from Scandinavia but long after the English had discovered the Alps, tobogganning became popular at St Moritz and then in St Moritz. Robert Louis Stevenson, a devotee of the sport, insisted that the best way to toboggan was alone and at night.

In 1884, a group of English staying at the Kulm Hotel formed an outdoor sports committee and early in November five men, their boots swathed in bandages, linked arms and tramped down the snow, laying down the line of the Cresta Run as it is still used today. The snow hardened, the banks were shaped and frozen and the run was born.

So here I go, sliding down an English institution and following the few simple instructions given at the top. Riding the Cresta is essentially a "deep-end" affair. The heavy toboggan, of a type known as the "skeleton", has a sliding seat which I am holding fully back so that blades on the runners give me some directional control. Spiked "rakes" on the tips of my boots dig furiously into the ice to hold down the speed. Even so, the skeleton is accelerating alarmingly and there are a thousand yards of twisting, plunging ice-way to go.

Leather and metal guards protect hands, elbows and knees as the skeleton hammers between the walls of the run. Brake too hard at the top and your legs will be too weak to control the speed on the bottom stretches. The most notori-

ous point, which I am rapidly approaching, is Shuttlecock, a sharp left-hander where lives have been lost and bones broken.

The angle steepens and the skeleton accelerates beyond my control.

Enthusiasts of the Cresta Run claim to represent the last of the true amateur sports. The St Moritz Tobogganing Club clings to its hillside rather like a final outpost of the Empire, full of excellent traditions and a sense of the right way to do things.

It is run with precision and discipline by Lt Col Digby Willoughby, a retired Gurkha officer whose voice echoes improbably around the Swiss countryside. There is risk in the sport, he admits, but it is far from suicidal. Clearly the most important aim is to ensure that only one man is in the run at a time.

Even so, things can go wrong. One rider started down just as a group of deer strolled out of the woods at the edge of the track and stood in it sniffing the wind. "It was horrific," one member recalled. "We could see the animals and the rider from the top but there was nothing we could do to warn anyone." Fortunately, the rider sensed something was wrong and rolled off his toboggan in time. The deer disappeared - as did another Cresta rider, who crashed and ran off into the woods, never to be seen by the club again. "We searched but found nothing," one sledge. He must have lost interest," it was told.

Riders are quite often injured, particularly when they miscalculate Shuttlecock and "come out", cartwheeling and somersaulting to a

Shuttlecock - a sharp left-hander where lives have been lost

standstill on top of the bank. Shoulders and fingers are specially vulnerable. One cheerful Cresta wife recalled how her husband had come a "frightful cropper" from the Upper Banks after his sliding seat jammed. "He was unconscious for hours," she said. "It stopped him flying Vulcans."

The world has become a rushing, swerving sheet of ice that appears to be hurtling past even faster because it is

only a few inches from my chin. I seem to have no real control and my foot rakes are merely bouncing off the ice rather than digging into it. Battledore bend runs immediately into Shuttlecock, a high frozen wall over which many famous names have flown. My body is now well ahead of my brain and the skeleton is away on its own, leaving little for me to do but cling on. Together we grate wildly out of Stream Corner and into the straight.

It takes immensely strong legs to ride the length of the Cresta from Junction, where all beginners start, with the "brakes" on. When Clement Freud rode the run, he braked so hard he wondered whether he would be the first man to enter Shuttlecock and stop. One rider last week, worried about an old neck wound and the fact that he was on honeymoon, took two and a half minutes to reach the finish. They recalled another honeymooner who broke his pelvis and spent the rest of the holiday encased in plaster.

The women who watch seem to do so without any sense of outrage that the Cresta is an exclusively male domain. Many years ago the committee decided that women should not be allowed to compete, ostensibly because it was thought the violent shaking could cause breast cancer. Those intrepid women who really do want to slip through the net seem to manage it at the end of the season.

The straight is where the experts streamline themselves into the shape of a human lance. Some call it the kamikaze position, arms tight by the sides, head thrust as far forward as possible. They streak into Bulpetts, a more gentle curve than most, at up to 80 miles an hour. I am vaguely aware of people starting down from the road bridge that crosses the track, but the glimpse is fleeting. The noise and the vibration of the runners hammering over the ice add to the sense of raw, headlong speed even though I am still well back on the skeleton at a speed that is funeral by top Cresta standards. Scylla and Charybdis, two elegantly named curves, rush by and the toboggan suddenly dips away, accelerating into Cresta Leap.

Falling off now would be hideous. The skeleton makes a good partner but a poor adversary. I would like to get away with only a "Cresta kiss". Cresta

kiss! Is there at last something soft and companionable about this sport? Not at all: a Cresta kiss is the effect of flesh being torn away by fast-moving ice.

Next week the entire run will be open from Top, with the tight corners of Church Leap, Curzon, Brabazon and Thoma heading the course, making a total drop of 514 feet within three quarters of a mile.

There was a time when the Cresta

Once the pursuit of the nerveless rich but times have changed

Run was the pursuit of the nerveless rich, but that has changed. The Shuttlecock Club, open to all who have fallen at the forbidding bend, numbers greengrocers and car mechanics among the stockbrokers and landowners in its membership.

James Sunley, a 22-year-old trainee surveyor from London, is the brightest British prospect for years. Last season he broke the record from Top three times, only to be defeated by a local rider, Franco Gansser, at the end of the season. Cutting down the present times even by a hundredth of a second requires tremendous nerve, balance and co-ordination. And luck, too, on the day that the ice is cold enough to give minimum friction but not so cold as to be "sticky".

Sunley says: "It is relatively safe. Four fatalities in a century is not bad going, and certainly better than many other sports. A rider can compete against other riders, or simply against himself by trying to improve his own time. Doing that is intensely satisfying." Travelling at championship speeds, a hundredth of a second represents an extra foot of distance. A full second equals 30 metres.

Second time down the Cresta, I gingerly pull my weight forward and lift the rakes on my toes from the ice as the skeleton careers into the straight. The acceleration is tremendous, a glimpse of what an addictive sensation riding the Cresta could become. In the violent vibration before the final braking bends, the lifting falls out of a tooth. Mercifully, it remains my only Cresta injury.

TENNIS: JO DURIE LEADS WOMEN'S RANKINGS FOR THIRD YEAR

Lloyd makes it to the top of British list for first time

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Jo Durie and John Lloyd lead the British rankings, which were announced yesterday. Miss Durie is No 1 for the third consecutive year but Lloyd, aged 30, has made it to the top for the first time. First ranked in 1973, he has made three appearances in second place: twice behind Buster Mottram and once behind Colin Dowdwell.

Mottram, eight months younger than Lloyd, has dropped out of the rankings "because he no longer competes." "I had tennis nausea for a year," Mottram says. "I had no interest in the game. Now I'm getting bored. I would like to get involved in tennis sometime but not as a competitor." Mottram was ranked for 11 consecutive years and was No 1 for six years in a row.

Another remarkable feature of the men's list is that Jason Goodall, a Yorkshire lad who is still a week short of his eighteenth birthday, is ranked tenth. He is probably Britain's youngest top-tenner since Bobby Wilson, in 1952. "Women devotees" Annabel Croft and Amanda Brown were both younger than Goodall when ranked in the top 10 two years ago.

Other than Lloyd, Mottram and Goodall, the players whose rankings must invite comment are Virginia Wade and Susan Barker. Miss Wade was first ranked in 1963, at No 7. By 1966 she was second, and she remained in the top two - including 10 consecutive years at No 1 - until she was listed third yesterday.

Miss Barker is at No 9, her lowest ranking since she was first listed in 1974. Anne Hobbs, first ranked in 1977, rises to second place for the

first time. The women's list has been extended from 10 to 12. The newcomers are Julie Salmon and Sally Reeves.

By contrast, the men's rankings have been reduced from 16 to 12. The most notable of the seven players to drop out are Mottram and, after eight consecutive years in the rankings, Andrew and Nick Fulwood are restored to the list.

Stephen Shaw jumps from 12th place to second. Jeremy Bates, ranked for the fifth time, has yet to break into the top three. The men's list is stiffened by five players who have been on the circuit for a decade or more. Lloyd did not play enough in 1980 to earn a ranking and Dowdwell, whose game matured in Africa, did not become eligible for a ranking until last year. The leading men in terms of consecutive rankings are John Feaver (13 years), Richard Lewis (12) and Jonathan Smith (11).

Lloyd and Miss Durie are the first recipients of engraved glass trophies specially commissioned by Motf and Chandon, who have also given each player 12 mugs of champagne. The new sponsors have also made grants towards the travelling expenses of particularly promising players. The first beneficiaries are Shaw and Miss Croft (£1,000 each), Mark Bincov and Joanne Lewis (£400 each) and Goodall and Clare Wood (£350 each).

In an article yesterday, about the King's Cup competition I wrote that "Cox, 41, and Mottram, 35," had played the most singles matches for

The rankings

Men	World Ranking
1 J Lloyd (2)	179
2 S Shaw (12)	173
3 C Dowdwell (1)	185
4 J Bates (4)	182
5 J Smith (5)	282
6 S Bates (7)	398
7 J Feaver (13)	451
8 R Lewis (11)	464
9 A Hobbs (1)	473
10 J Goodall (1)	573
11 N Fulwood (1)	582
12 D Felgate (14)	673

Women	World Ranking
1 J Durie (1)	24
2 A Hobbs (1)	49
3 V Wade (2)	55
4 A Croft (7)	57
5 A Brown (5)	132
6 S Gomer (9)	142
7 J Salmon (1)	148
8 R Eny (6)	153
9 S Barker (4)	157
10 K Brasher (10)	200
11 S Reeves (1)	214
12 S Waple (6)	

BOYS: 18 and under: 1, R Whithell, 16 and under: 1, A Bence, 16 and under: 1, H Patchey, 13 and under: 1, S Jackson. GIRLS: 18 and under: 1, A Croft, 16 and under: 1, C Wood, 14 and under: 1, N Enright, 12 and under: 1, V Humphreys-Bates.

Britain. Sonchaw the word "aged" was later interpolated before the figures "41". By a coincidence, Cox has, in fact, had 41 birthdays. Mottram, though, has had only 29. Mottram may have retired but he is not aging.

Boxing: Thomas glimpses the pearl in a welter of nostalgia

Jones dives into the deep end in quest of his world oyster

There are some who believe that Colin Jones, like Willy Loman, in *Death of a Salesman*, has forgotten (or perhaps never knew) that the world is his oyster but you cannot crack it on a mattress. They point to his reluctance to leave home till three days ago for Birmingham to train for the world title even more than Baz Luhrmann's and Winston's titles this is the one I want. It is the title I should have fought for." And Thomas was on his way, not down the M5 and M4, but back to the good old days of Barmston ("That was another good round") Dalby and Raymond Glendinning and others, when he used to go to the gallop home from school to listen to the latest instalment of Dick Barton Special Agent.

"When Sugar Ray Robinson gave up his world title I should have been given a shot at it," Colin Jones said. "I beat Billy Graham (Joe Bille-puncher, he) but because of New York politics Graham was picked to fight Kild Gavlan. And Graham beat Gavlan. There was a good reason for that. Gavlan was awarded the fight in the courts but the decision was later reversed. And when you think what I had to do to get myself that close."

Certainly his manager, Eddie Thomas, seemed quite unworried about what he had done. "I've got a family, and I should know a thing or two about world champions, having produced two in Kea Buchanan and Howard Winstone. Thomas was quite relaxed. "Colin

wants to go home to his family," he said, "and unless we are turned back by snow we can get to Barmston in an hour and a half. He's done everything. He's ready and looking great."

Thomas does not doubt that Jones will take the title back to Wales. "It will be a great day for Wales even more than Buchanan's and Winstone's titles this is the one I want. It is the title I should have fought for." And Thomas was on his way, not down the M5 and M4, but back to the good old days of Barmston ("That was another good round") Dalby and Raymond Glendinning and others, when he used to go to the gallop home from school to listen to the latest instalment of Dick Barton Special Agent.

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Thomas beat Henry Hall twice, Ernie Roderick twice, stopped Pat Patrick in Johannesburg for the empty title and sent off Mike Palermo at Carmarthen for the European title. "I lost the British and Empire titles to Wally Thom and the European to Gomez," Thomas recalled. "I was having

difficulty in making the weight. I really wanted to fight Robinson, who wouldn't? But it never happened."

"I remember the day Turpin beat Robinson in London. I fancied my chances a bit, I suppose, because I had stopped Kild Marcel and Robinson drew with him. But Robinson was a middleweight then. That night I was sitting next to Fabian of the Yard and that great rugby international, Vivian Jenkins, I was introduced to Freddie Mills and Robinson and John Wayne. I thought Wayne was a tough guy but he had such soft hands, I couldn't believe it."

"There were a lot of good welterweights in those days, just like there are today," Colin Jones, Curry, McNamara and saying it's not a tough fight for Colin, the champion's on the way up, not like some of the champions British fighters have met. It will be a hell of a fight."

After Jones has lifted the title Thomas intends to open a gym in his home town of Merthyr Tydfil. "I've got two new fighters: David Griffiths, from Cardiff, the ABA 'light-welterweight' champion," and Robert Thomas, from Gloucester," he said, looking beyond the headlines to fresh peaks. "They will train there, and I can put on shows there, too. Griffiths and Thomas will be boxing at Birmingham. See you there."

Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Crucial stepping stone as Marsh stalks title bout

By Srikumar Sen

Terry Marsh, the British light-welterweight champion, faces the most important bout of his career when he meets Peter Eubanks at the Britannia Leisure Centre, Shore-ditch, tonight. Marsh has been promised a world title bout with Gene Hatcher, who is from the same Fort Worth stable as Don Curry, the world champion, who is in Britain to defend against Colin Jones, at Birmingham on Saturday.

Eubanks who is the only man to have beaten Barry McGuigan, has recently had a good win over "Smoking Joe" Frazier Junior, is quite an accomplished boxer who is coming in for his second wind. He has been told that if he wins he will be given a chance to challenge for Marsh's title. Generally considered a journey man, Eubanks could through a rush of blood discover ambitions to go far.

Dave Gorman, Hatcher's manager who is at the ringside to assess Marsh, whose trainer, Ernie Fossey, said yesterday "Because Gorman will be there I want Marsh to put on a good show. He should stop Eubanks in five or six rounds. Terry has developed into a very good fighter. He is hitting much harder now," Fossey said "Before, he used to hit you once or twice, but he has

learnt to put lots of good shots together. He has been sparing with Sylvester Mitter and the two of them have done some really good work, some of it better than the stuff you see in the ring."

Marsh, who is a fireman at Basildon, is perhaps the most intelligent of British boxers in his approach to a contest. He said "Before I used to go in not to lose, but now I go in to win."

Errol Christie, of Coventry, meets a tough opponent we are assured, by Chris Durie, who is also a boxer, a Mexican American, on the same bill. Dundee, who is the agent in United States, of Frank Warren, the promoter, said "Montes is No 8 in the NABF and anybody in the top 10 is a contender, especially if he is Mexican as well. This could be Christie's toughest fight."

Christie, who was recently voted best young boxer of the year, and will be honoured by boxing writers at their annual dinner tomorrow, will be out to prove that he deserves that award. But he cannot afford any lapse of concentration. Montes had gone seven rounds with Murray Sutherland, a Scottish lightweight, who boxes in the United States, and is said by Ring Magazine to have an iron jaw.

BOBSLEIGHING

Anger and disbelief at doom of track

From Chris Moore, Cervinia

News, confirmed yesterday, that the bobsleigh track at Cervinia is to close, has caused a storm of anger and disbelief in the current world championships has been received with almost total disbelief by the sport's top competitors.

Cervinia has always been regarded as one of the best and most exciting tracks in the world since it was first opened in 1962, but the Italian Winter Sports Federation (FISI), who contribute half of the annual £170,000 running costs, have decided that in future all major bobsleigh events in Italy will be staged at Cortina. Despite pressure from the local Aosta Valley authority, who contribute the other half of the costs from revenue raised on race days, the FISI have refused to lift what amounts to a death sentence for Cervinia.

The decision has baffled and disappointed everybody here. Nick Phipps, the British champion, said: "I couldn't believe it when I first heard it. It seems a crazy decision, especially when you consider how highly we all regard Cervinia. It has always provided what really amounts to the ultimate test in the sport."

FOURSOULES FINAL

The final of the Johnnie Walker mixed foursomes golf title will be played at Weymouth on October 7 and 8. More than 100,000 club golfers are expected to take part in the qualifying stages of the event, which is in its second year.

HOCKEY

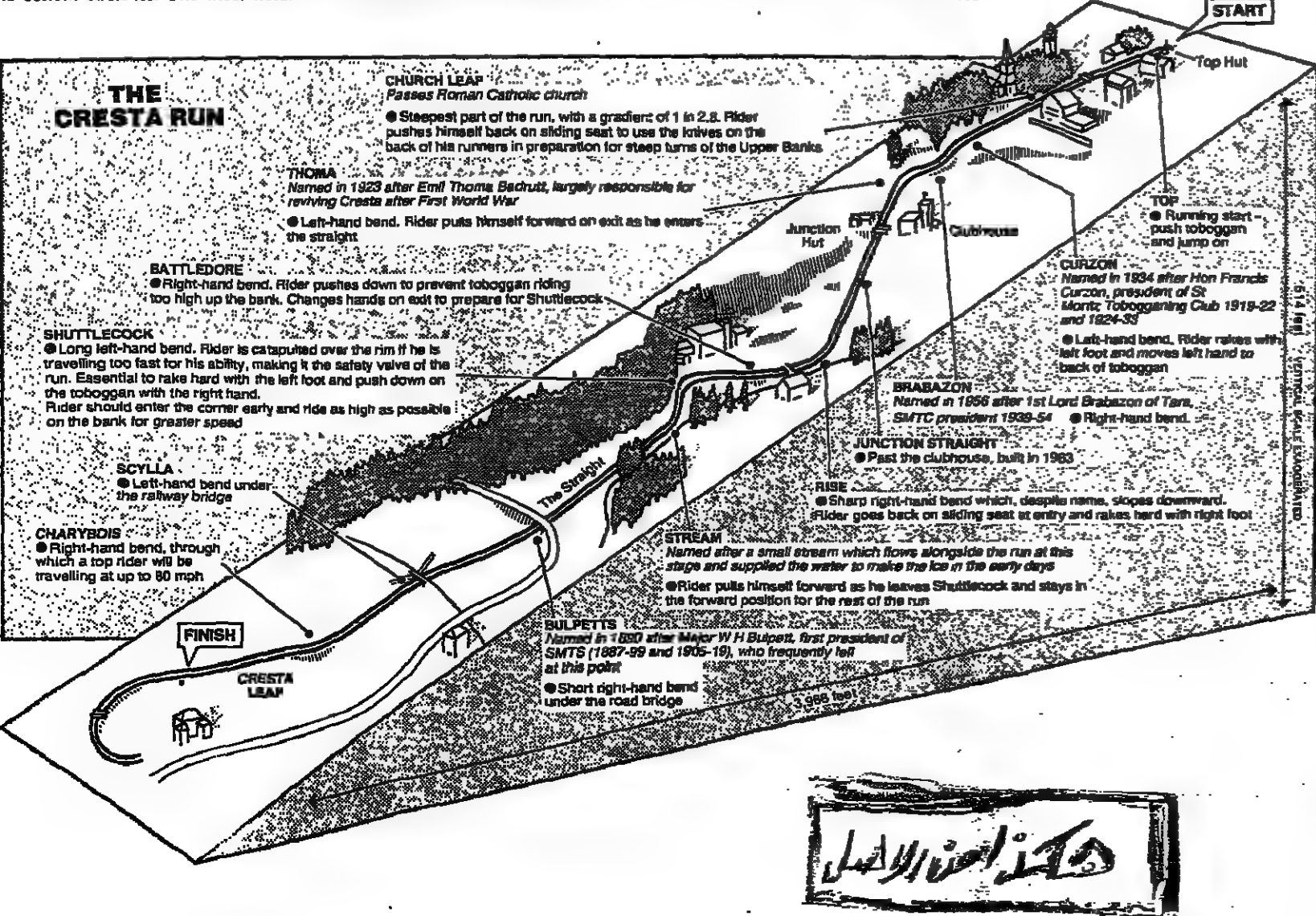
England to tour Australia this summer

By Sydney Friskin

The council of the Hockey Association have given their approval to England's tour of Australia as of their preparation for the 1986 World Cup tournament in London. The probable tour dates, which are subject to approval by the Australians, are July 10 to August 5, this year.

Pakistan, the world and Olympic champions, are unable to accept the invitation to play in the quad-rangular tournament at Wille-den from October 18 to 20. The new Wille-den 85 committee had decided to invite them, along with West Germany and the Soviet Union. Pakistan will, however, tour Britain from May 29 to June 13. The management committee of the Hockey Association, seem unlikely to stage international matches between Pakistan and England, although Wales, could be interested. Divisional matches against the Pakistanis in the Midlands or the West of England, could be considered.

Both New Zealand and Kenya want to play matches in Wales and England towards the end of September.



David Miller on the future of a historic shrine

Case for a preservation order on the Cottage

Forgive a moment of nostalgia. One of the dearest memories of my adolescence comes under the auctioneer's hammer today, so to speak, when Fulham Football Club sign a six-month option contract on the purchase of the freehold of Craven Cottage, where, barely into long trousers, I first watched professional football. The future of Fulham could be said to be a microcosm of the future of English football.

Tomorrow the club have an informal, exploratory meeting with representatives of the Hammersmith and Fulham Council, at which should become apparent the extent of local bureaucratic allegiance to one of West London's oldest communal activities, held in affectionate esteem for 106 years, 89 of those at the Cottage. Can Fulham, trapped on the embankment like a morsel of beef in an unappetizing BR buffet sandwich by an increasingly hostile residential community, find an acceptable path into the 21st century?

The almost insoluble dilemma of English football is that its charm is largely welded to its history. We love it, even for those born in the past 30 years, by a process of osmosis, because of its history. It would make sense for Fulham to find a new home, perhaps south of the river, with adequate parking space, and with restaurant and ancillary facilities which could provide revenue on all those days when the pitch is empty. Yet would it any longer be our Fulham?

There are those who would say, and I have often argued the case strongly, that the only long-

term salvation for soccer in our main cities is for shared stadia by clubs such as Fulham and Chelsea, each now hovering within shouting distance of bankruptcy along with the majority of League clubs. If foreign clubs such as Nantes and Hamburg can happily move to new modern stadia, why not the English? (Though try getting away from Nantes or Hamburg on the city perimeter without your own car).

On the other hand, traditionalists protest loudly at the threat to historic grounds, to United-hob-nobbing with Wednesday, Terence Birmingham a Fulham fanatic who lives in Dorking, has written grandly to national newspaper sports editors talking about "our cause" at Fulham, even though he has admitted to the chairman, Ernie Clay, whom he denounces in his letter, that he could not personally chip in more than £500 to help keep football at Craven Cottage.

There are many who are happy to accept the money of such as Clay - or John Deacon or Irving Scholar and others - to subsidize their own pleasures and alleged loyalties. But prayer does not maintain the roof of St Paul's Cathedral.

The legitimate fear of Mr Birmingham and others is that, if the Clay family who comprise four-fifths of the Fulham board, acquire the freehold, they will then sell it to property developers for around £6 million and simultaneously try to re-sell the club elsewhere. Mr Deacon has similar proposals for Portsmouth. The alternative sites for Fulham are the nearby power station site, on which

Sainsbury also have an eye, and West London Stadium, owned by the C.I.C.

The problem is that if the Clay family, who own 75 per cent of the club and are said to be owed a £1.6 million loan, were to recall the freehold, the net profit to the club would probably be under £500,000 after deduction of development land tax, the initial £500,000 purchase from the Church Commissioners, the Clay loan, and capital gains tax on the residue. In short, it is not worth doing.

Clay has said that if the ground were re-sold and the club re-housed, with collaboration from Hammersmith/Fulham, the profit should be put in trust to protect it. The council might be well disposed to a residential redevelopment because rates would yield £10 million to £15 million over 20 years, and would remove the disturbance of visiting spectators, who vandalize cars and property, though to a lesser degree than at some league grounds.

Clay is now coming round to the point of view that the first and best option is to gain the freehold and then, on the strength of that asset, launch a new issue of unquoted shares which could raise between £1 million and £3 million. That would service his loan and most of the club's debts. Once Fulham are the freeholders, they already have approved plans for their own development to re-sell the club elsewhere. The result is that they have at 80 apartments. A similar development of the north terrace could generate the finance to make the club viable.

It is justifiable to ask, as Clay does, whether the priority is to save Fulham or to save Craven Cottage. Too romantic an emphasis on the latter could only hasten the demise of the former, and it should be remembered that a survey has revealed that only 500 regular supporters live within five miles of the ground.

My heart is with the protection of the Cottage. Yet common sense argues that they can never again become a first division club surrounded as they are by the residential pressures of what estate agents prefer to call "Chelsea borders". George Cohen, former local hero, argues succinctly: "It's no good having a successful operation if the patient still dies. There has to be change."

Gaining the freehold and reshaping the existing ground can only make it secure, I would say, as a second division club; and for how long will professional second division football survive?



Ernie Clay: on the horns of the Craven Cottage-Fulham dilemma

MOTOR RACING: TOLEMAN UNVEIL NEW GRAND PRIX CAR

Showing off a smooth bow tie

By John Blunden

The car with which Stefan Johansson, the 28-year-old Swedish driver, will lead the Toleman grand prix team this year was unveiled in London yesterday. To be known as the TCR185, the latest Toleman is based on a carbon-fibre monocoque chassis and is the work of the team's chief designer, Rory Byrne. It incorporates some radical new thinking in aerodynamics, especially around the rear of the engine bay, and at the front, where the wings have a "bow-tie" profile in plan form.

The car will be powered by an improved version of the British Hart engine, on which Brian Hart has been carrying out a development programme aimed at improving fuel efficiency.

One important element was missing from the car on display -

the tyres on which the Tolemans will race this season. One of the team's last set of Michelins was used for the car's debut, but following the withdrawal of the French tyre company from grand prix racing, Toleman are as yet without a tyre supplier for the coming season.

Goodyear have said they would have been pleased to supply tyres had they not been fully stretched servicing their already contracted teams, while Toleman and Pirelli parted company early in 1984 on less than friendly terms. However, the Italian company have indicated that they are willing to discuss the supply of tyres once again.

A decision must be made within the next 10 days to enable the appropriate wheels to be built for the planned test programme at Rio de Janeiro next month and for the

team's sponsorship arrangements to be settled. Toleman will not take part in the earlier test programme at Estoril, but Johansson, who now lives in London, hopes to give the team a taste of this country when the weather improves.

Toleman have been anxious to secure a British driver to partner Johansson and would have snapped up Martin Brundle had he not been chosen by a Tyrrell contract. With all drivers having to be nominated by the end of the month, and as Ken Tyrrell has already expressed firm intent not to release Brundle, it is almost likely that either a Frenchman will take the second Toleman seat, with Piercarlo Ghinzi, who drove for Osella last year, and Francois Hesnault, who was with Ligier, the two most likely candidates.

SKIING

Austrian trainer resigns after skiers triumph

Adelboden, Switzerland (Reuters) - Peter Prodinger, the Austrian world cup slalom and giant slalom trainer, announced his resignation after Austrian skiers came first and second in the men's giant slalom yesterday. Prodinger, who informed the team the previous night of his decision, said he was "fed up" with intolerable criticism, especially from Karl Schranz, the former leading skier, now a member of the Austrian Ski Federation's Sports Committee.

The Austrian team made a disappointing start to the season and he was behind their arch rivals, Switzerland, in the team standings. Prodinger said he would stay on as an Austrian team coach, but would no longer train the slalom team.

Hans Enn, fought off a strong challenge from his compatriot Hubert Stritz to win yesterday's giant slalom, the fifth of his career. Marc Girardelli, of Luxembourg, fell on the second leg and lost his chance of taking the overall World Cup lead.

A special slalom has been added to the World Cup alpine skiing schedule for next week. The race, originally fixed for Aquileia, in the Spanish Pyrenees, earlier this month, will take place at Todman, West Germany, on Wednesday.

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We have a lot to offerSecretary/
Administrative Assistant
with Fluent French

El UK, a major international oil company in Knightsbridge, is currently seeking an experienced French-speaking secretary/administrative assistant (28+) for the Tax and Research functions of the Corporate Affairs Department.

The successful candidate will have organisational ability, initiative and resourcefulness, an eye for detail and facility with figures. Fluent French is essential and a knowledge of word processors and/or micro computers would be a distinct advantage.

In return, we offer a generous salary package including bonus, lunch allowance and an interest-free season ticket loan.

If you match these specifications, please telephone for an application form to:

MRS TESSA BLORE on 01-225 5222

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P.A. Antiques Gallery

The best possible P.A./Secretary to the Director of a major London Antiques Gallery would be an experienced organiser, have excellent secretarial skills including basic book keeping, and be aged between 30 and 40.

That isn't all. The ideal person would be highly intelligent, have a background in the Fine Arts, and a good command of at least one other European language.

If you are, by some chance, the ideal, or let's face it, if you even approach it, the prospect of a fascinating permanent job awaits you. Your salary will be

commensurate with your experience - according to how closely you approach the ideal. So contact us by first sending your full CV, to Annie Stamp, quoting ref. C112, at Juniper Wolf & Partners Ltd., 22 New Concordia Wharf, St. Saviours Dock, Mill Street, London SE1 2BB. Tel: 01-231 7275.



RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING - SEARCH & SELECTION

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PEOPLE PLEASE! to £9,000 + Bonus

A one-stop working PERSONAL ASSISTANT, bringing with them a wealth of experience, is sought by a young consultancy ready to offer full involvement in business development. Good Secretarial & Admin skills in this Sales-oriented environment are essential, as is the ability to liaise effectively at all levels.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS to £8,500+
The poised, creative SECRETARY who is accustomed to working at Executive level and who possesses strong communication & administrative skills will find this post to be an ideally presented challenge. Our highly prestigious Client also offers excellent conditions & full benefits package including free lunch.

EUROPE, in Kent to £8,000
Variety & involvement at Director-level for the well-educated SECRETARY with fluent German and/or French, but, preferably, both. The full and responsible role will include negotiations and some decision making within a prestige international organisation. Fine - class benefits package.

PUBLICATIONS to £6,000
Real interest in a small, but busy Department for the serious TYPIST with a good telephone manner. Although no S/Head is needed, the role includes some secretarial work, plus handling news items, stories & varied office routines. Excellent benefits, including lunch allowance, with a prestigious organisation.

TEMPS URGENTLY NEEDED!!
SECRETARIAL AND/OR WP

If you are interested in any of the above positions, please contact any of our Branches throughout Central London or call in or phone one of the Branches below:

19/23 Oxford Street, W1. Tel: 01-437 9639

151/153 Cannon Street, EC4. Tel: 01-436 8515

Recruitment Consultants
ChallonersDirector's
Secretary

£8,000 Hounslow

The Director of Management Services at Hertz Europe, based at our modern Management Services Centre in Hounslow, is looking for a mature, well educated Secretary. This is an excellent opportunity for someone aged 28-36, with good shorthand and typing skills and experience at a senior level, to enter a top-level role with a broad and interesting range of duties. Not only is the pace fast, but there will be lots of liaison with both local and overseas senior management.

Experience in the computer services field would be useful, as would a knowledge of WP, though we will train where necessary. You should hold a current driving licence. Hertz Europe offer a stimulating working environment, pleasant offices and excellent local amenities - we're situated in Hounslow town centre, which is easily accessible by road (A3, M4, M25), rail and tube.

In the first instance, please contact Rita Hales, Personnel Manager, Hertz Europe Limited, Hertz House, 700 Bath Road, Cranford, Middlesex, TW5 9TW. Telephone 01-759 2460.

★ WELCOME ★

Tonight we would like to invite you to come in and see us in our City office. We will be holding an open evening between 5.00 pm and 6.30 pm in order to meet secretaries who find it difficult to visit us during office hours. It will be a very informal evening and we are very easy to find - just 3 minutes from the Bank - take the Watford exit, or 1 minute from Cannon Street Tube - take the Dowgate Hill exit.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants
23 College Hill London EC4 Telephone 01-235 3712

FINE ARTS

FRENCH to £9,000
The Head of this department needs a Secretary/P.A. with fluent French (not French shorthand) to assist him and his very busy workload. This requires somebody who is organised and enjoys working under pressure.

FRENCH (+ Shorthand) to £8,000
The Director of this export department requires a Secretary/P.A. with fluent French (plus French shorthand) to work for him. This would suit someone who is well organised, confident and has a mature outlook to work.

Age 24-30. Speeds 100/80.
COBOLD AND DAVIS RECRUITMENT LTD.
25 Bruton Place W1. 01-463 7769

EXCEPTIONAL
CAREER OPPORTUNITY

Chairman and principal shareholder of fast growing industrial group seeks experienced Personal Assistant. Fast accurate shorthand/audio typing, good telephone manner plus availability to travel and work in various UK locations essential. Must be able to maintain confidential records, communicate effectively with Senior businessmen, journalists and politicians.

This is a challenging opportunity in a dynamic and highly motivated group of companies. Company car and remuneration package commensurate with seniority. Write giving career experience to date and present salary to The Chairman, Box 95555 R The Times.

LEGAL SECRETARY
£8,500 +
Small, friendly firm of solicitors in Bromley require experienced, preferably qualified, Legal Secretary. Telephone: Steven Bishop, 01-471 06 40/41

SEC/PA
To Export Director Fashion Co. German/French essential. SH/Typo essential. Salary negotiable.
Tel: 01-253 9333 ext. 210

P.A./Secretary

£9,500 Plymouth

A rapidly expanding high technology company is seeking a mature person to act as P.A./Secretary to two busy Company Directors.

The post will involve all aspects of secretarial work, organisation of daily routine, dealing with visitors and PE and marketing work.

Candidates aged 28-45, must offer excellent standards of shorthand and typing plus fluency in French and German. Personal qualities sought are maturity, flexible outlook and a sense of humour.

An excellent salary package is offered which includes pension scheme, life assurance, private health scheme and assistance with relocation where appropriate.

Write, enclosing CV, and recent photograph, for: Mrs. J.P. Bower, P.A./Secretary, Mayflower House, Plymouth PL1 1BG.

PER Professional & Executive Recruitment

SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR

A large international practice of consulting engineers and architects are seeking a Secretary for one of our senior Board Directors, based in Central London.

Applicants should be 25+ with a good general education and impeccable secretarial skills (20/25 wpm). Good organisational and communication skills, initiative and flexible approach and some overseas experience are essential.

This position offers a good salary and fringe benefits for the right person.

Please apply in writing with a curriculum vitae to:

Maureen Preston,
Ove Arup Partnership
13 Fitzroy Street,
London W1P 6AG

SECRETARY TO CHAIRMAN

Fast-Expanding International Trading Group seeks experienced secretary to act as Personal Assistant to Chairman. Excellent secretarial skills, knowledge of French or other European language and experience at Board level required. Candidates, preferably between 28 and 35, must enjoy working under pressure and be able to deal with all levels of business contact with tact and patience. A committed and flexible attitude to employment is necessary.

Good salary/conditions and company car offered to the right person, reflecting the importance of this appointment within the Company.

Please write enclosing CV to Miss J. Berry, 10, Gloucester Place, London W1X 3AH.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

A vacancy has arisen for a person to provide (a) secretarial support to staff dealing with science education and (b) advisory support on research processing tasks to all secretaries in the Society. Secretarial support to educational activities will include typing of minutes, papers and correspondence (short-hand will be required), dealing with matters in the absence of administrative or executive staff and general office duties. Word processing support consists of advising users of the Society's 'discovery' word processing system on the best ways to undertake jobs, and to provide personal assistance to them when problems occur.

Applicants should be aged between 24 and 35, with good, accurate, typing, and shorthand. A good grounding in word processing will be required, although training will be given on the 'discovery' system and in respect of the type and style of work done in the Society. Applicants must be able to express themselves clearly, and to deal confidently with other staff.

Salary will be according to age and experience but will be at Secretary or Senior Secretary level (£8617 to £7873 per annum, or £7682 to £8903 per annum inclusive of London Allowance).

Applications, which must be in writing with CV and the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent, marked 'SECRETARY' to Mr N Parfitt, The Royal Society, 6 Carlton Place, Terrace, London, SW1T 5AG.

Secretary/P.A. Belgravia

Required for Deputy Chairman of Public Property Company recently moved to modern offices in Lowndes Street/Casling Place. Full range of secretarial skills plus ability to act on own initiative and manage the office.

Previous property company experience helpful. Call Sarah Algate on 01-245 6886.

Ask Alfred Marks

PRIVATE SECRETARY

£10,000

Our client, a large national bank, is seeking a private secretary for a senior manager in their organisation. Excellent standard of shorthand and typing (100/85) plus a working knowledge of the EM Displaywriter. Textpack 4. We are interviewing immediately for this post.

Please telephone Miss Beverly Joseph on 01-436 5552. A PERSONAL SECRETARY CONSULTANTS PLANTATION HOUSE, SUITE 5/15, 23 MOOR LANE, LONDON EC2P 4EP

Question Group International, Inc. COMPETENT SECRETARY

Required by a leading international Consulting Group operating in Europe, USA and Japan, currently in the Senior Vice President in charge of Marketing and Administration. Applicants must possess excellent secretarial skills, a good educational background and have the ability to work under fast pace.

Word processing experience (WordPerfect, WordStar, French and/or German) a plus. Excellent salary, including performance bonus and other benefits offered. Please telephone, or send a CV to: Mr C. J. Gorman, Question Group International, Inc., 10000 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1000, Beverly Hills, CA 90210.

P.A. to Titled Chairman to £10,000

The Chairman of this multi-million company is seeking a P.A. with experience of 10+ years. The ideal candidate will be a mature, confident, efficient and reliable person, with a good command of English and a good knowledge of business.

Director Level

£9,500

The senior Director of this established West End Advertising Agency is looking for a mature, efficient and reliable person to act as a key liaison person between the agency and its clients.

Sales & Marketing

£9,000

The Sales Manager of this dynamic international 'Retail' Company requires an experienced, energetic P.A. with a flair for dealing with customers and office juniors alike. You'll need excellent secretarial skills, a good knowledge of the retail industry and a good command of English.

Cheers!

£8,000

Your role will be to coordinate and liaise with a number of other managers in the London area. If you enjoy working as part of a team and have a friendly team spirit, this is a most exciting opportunity.

First Step on the Ladder

£7,000

This is an exciting opportunity for a bright young person to learn the ropes. Working as part of a multi-million pound company, you will have the opportunity to develop your skills in a fast-paced environment.

HAZELL STATION ASSOCIATES

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18 Rotherhithe Lane, London W11 01-499 8021

BROOK STREET BUREAU SENIOR SECRETARIAL

Due to expansion and demand our professional services we have an extension into this special field. We are seeking a mature, efficient and reliable person to act as a key liaison person between the agency and its clients.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

£11,000

Working for a multi-national company, you will be dealing with the Senior Executive and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office.

ECS

£8,500

Five years' experience as a Secretary/P.A. with a good command of English and a good knowledge of business. This is a most exciting opportunity.

BROOK STREET SENIOR SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

All an employment service should be

Judy Tanshams Limited

47 New Bond Street, London W1T 5BH, 01-493 8824

RECRUITMENT

In search of a mature, efficient and reliable person to act as a key liaison person between the agency and its clients.

PA/HR SECRETARY

£8,500

Working for a multi-national company, you will be dealing with the Senior Executive and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office.

EX SECRETARY

£8,500

Working for a multi-national company, you will be dealing with the Senior Executive and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office.

PERSONNEL MANAGER

£10,000

Working for a multi-national company, you will be dealing with the Senior Executive and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office.

JFL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

111 New Bond Street, London W1T 5BH, 01-493 8824

Senior Secretary - Personnel

Salary - £10,000

We have an interesting opportunity for a senior secretary to act as a key liaison person between the agency and its clients.

Debbie Haskins & Sells

111 New Bond Street, London W1T 5BH, 01-493 8824

SECRETARY/CO-ORDINATOR

German Speaking West of London

Working for a multi-national company, you will be dealing with the Senior Executive and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office.

French Company will establish in U.K. requires real addition to Sales Office.

Working for a multi-national company, you will be dealing with the Senior Executive and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office.

German Speaking West of London

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Working for a multi-national company, you will be dealing with the Senior Executive and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Bungalows that will never go dark or dry

Two detached bungalows built as a secret research department for Barnes Wallis when he worked on the bouncing bomb in the Second World War are for sale at Winton, near Hay-on-Wye, Herefordshire. They were built near Rhayader where the experiments were conducted. The bungalows now have mains services but both have their own independent water and electricity supply - provided apparently to prevent sabotage. The bungalows are sturdy built in brick, with asbestos tile roofs, but need modernization. Bernard Thorpe and Partners are asking £36,500 for Castleton, which has two bedrooms, and £31,250 for the smaller Longhills, which has three.

Rural town house

■ Park House, a secluded "country" house close by Onslow Square in South Kensington, which had an asking price around £3.5m through Knight Frank and Rutley and Aylesford, has been sold for an undisclosed sum to an overseas buyer. It was owned by the widow of Sir Maxwell Joseph who is moving to a smaller house nearby.

Stable prices

■ The converted Old Stables at The Liberty, Wells, formerly the coach house and stables for Wells Theological College, is for sale through Cluttons' Wells office at around £100,000.

The stables were sold at auction two years ago for £20,000 to a developer who has converted the block into a family house with three reception rooms and four bedrooms. The property is in a conservation area and has a fine view of the Cathedral. Converted barns and stables have been popular in recent years, but local authorities are tightening up on planning permission.

Sea views

■ At the other end of the price scale, Braxton's office at Cooden, Bexhill on Sea, Sussex, is asking a mere £1,800 for a freehold property - a beach hut. The timber hut (retail value £11) at Cooden is about 8 ft by 6 ft with a veranda.

Almost a castle

■ Bronwyfa Hall, near Wrexham on the north Wales - Cheshire border, is a substantial stone-built country house which looks more like a castle, with its castellated tower. The property dates from the late 18th century when it was owned by Samuel Egerton of Tatton Park, Cheshire. In 1805 the Egerton family sold Bronwyfa for £940 to John Beardsworth, a tanner from Wrexham. It is now for sale with an asking price of about £145,000 through Jackson-Stops and Staff's Chester office.



Whites Farm, near Billericay, Essex, is a fine Georgian farmhouse set in the countryside and suitably close to main line stations to London and to the M25 motorway. The house, built in the late eighteenth century and retaining many original features, is for sale at £148,000 through Baird & Eves' country house department at Chelmsford or their Billericay office. Accommodation includes three reception rooms, a master bedroom, six further bedrooms, and several outbuildings. The gardens of about two acres include an established lake which attracts a variety of wildlife.

Chancellor's chance

Last year was in general a good year for house owners. The value of houses and flats went up steadily. Although the increase differed according to the methods of the organization charting the house price rise graphs, it is accepted that the average increase was around 9 per cent, ranging from 5 per cent in the areas of northern unemployment to 14 per cent in Greater London.

Houses nevertheless went up in price at a faster rate than inflation, as they have for many years, and that keeps the property market active.

The government's budget last March helped in that it reduced stamp duty on house purchase, significantly reducing house buying costs, particularly at the lower end of the market. By adding VAT to house improvements the government threw away some of the goodwill. The imposition of VAT has made it more difficult for people to improve their own homes, and has discouraged building firms from increasing their involvement in renovation of older houses.

Another point against the Government has been the cut in home improvement grants. That, too, hinders the constantly needed work to keep the housing stock in good condition.

Commenting on the latest findings of the Financial Weekly Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers house price survey, Mr John Phillips, president of the ISVA, said the overall increase in prices was better than estimated and remained markedly ahead of the general level of inflation.

He argued that 1985 could be slightly better year for the housing market, "always provided economic policy remains on course, and interest rates are held or reduced". How quickly things can change, as in a matter of days since he made this statement interest rates have increased and may go up further.

Mr Phillips applauded the Chancellor of the Exchequer for reducing stamp duty last year, and believes he has the opportunity to give a further boost to the housing market this March. "We hope he will make further moves to reduce stamp duty costs. We also hope that he will seriously examine ways to provide added impetus to encourage the house-building industry and to encourage renovations of older properties so that the nation's housing stock is improved."

New investments and the creation of the right climate in the housing market would encourage a rapid increase in employment levels. "A healthy housing market will enable those who are buying and selling for whatever reason to move more freely and easily from house to house and area to area - which must be essential for an economy undergoing, as it is, the stresses of structural change," said Mr Phillips. Celebrating the fact that home ownership had reached 60 per cent in Britain, Mrs Thatcher recently said that the spread of the property ownership was central to the Government's philosophy. On interest rates, however, she admitted she was no prophet, and that proved she does not promise more than she can deliver.

Christopher Warman

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

BBC 1

6.00 Cee-fax AM, News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Peter Scott. News from Debbie Rick at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.50, regional news, weather and traffic at 8.57, 9.27, 9.57 and 10.27. Mike Smith with the new Top Twenty at 7.52. Plus teenage correspondent, Zee Brown and guest, Roy Dotrice.

ITV/LONDON

9.00 Cee-fax 10.30 Play School, presented by Stuart Bradley (r). 10.50 Cee-fax. A magazine programme for Asian women. This week's edition includes a discussion on shopping 11.15.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Connerdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill 12.57 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial results talked over by news headlines with subtitles.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes the cooking canon from Carole, John Lee 1.45 King Rollo. A See-See programme for the very young (r). 1.50 Eric & Eric, presented by Brian Cant (r). 2.00 Cee-fax 3.48 Regional News (not London).

3.50 Play School, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey. The guest is Stuart Bradley and the story, The New Red Tractor, is by Ted Mould (r). 4.10 The Puppets' New Adventures. Cartoon series.

4.30 Jackanory. Gift Rhys Jones reads part of The Church Cat Abroad. 4.45 Captain Caveman. Stone age adventures. 4.55 John Craven's Newsround.

5.05 Eureka, presented by Sarah Greene and Paul McDowell with Will Lunn (r). 5.30 The Railway Carriage Game introduced by Lennie Bennett and Stan Boardman. Celebrity comedy game with panelists Faith Brown, Les Dennis, Dustin Gee and Pat Galloway. 5.58 Weather.

6.00 News with Nicholas Witchell and Jeremy Paxman.

6.30 London Plus.

6.55 Cartoon. Quackdoodle Tears.

7.00 Star Trek. Captain Kirk and his crew, investigating the disappearance of another star ship, land on Beta II and encounter a brainwashed community totally in thrall of the mysterious Landru (r).

7.50 The Golden Oldie Picture Show. Dave Lee Travis introduces a selection of the oldies introduced by Eighties video performances.

8.15 Deltas. It's a baroque time at Southfork and the smell of sizzling sausages means romance in the air for J.R. (Cee-fax).

9.00 News with Julia Somerville.

9.25 Real Lives. Victoria Comes West is a documentary about the celebrated Russian violinist, Viktoria Mullova who applied for political asylum at the United States Embassy in Stockholm in July 1983. For the first time, the cameras have captured the turmoil and the torment of the struggles of a young defector as she travels to the United States and the realization sinks in that she will be permanently cut off from her family and her friends. Her initial grief has been somewhat assuaged by the fact that she can now command a \$10,000 fee per concert (see Choice).

10.05 Film: Two Lane Blacktop (1971) starring James Taylor and Warren Oates as two drivers in a trans-America road race, from the west coast to Washington D.C. between a Pontiac and a Chevrolet. Directed by Monte Hellman.

12.05 Weather.

TV-am

6.15 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.30 and 9.00; guest, Peter Murray, leaves at 9.20; exercises at 9.50 and 10.20; dealing with stains at 10.40; video report at 10.45; gardening advice at 10.55.

BBC 2

9.25 Thames news headlines 9.30 For Schools: religious knowledge 9.47 Ways of communicating 10.04 Use of computers 10.21 Derek, a play about a brain transplant, by Derek Bond 10.48 Choices facing school leavers 11.10 Autumn and winter and language development 11.22 One man and his glider 11.39 What life was like in Britain between the years 1902 and 1928.

12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy with a musical story about The Boes 12.10 Our Backyard holds a sports day 12.30 Mr and Mrs. Three more couples parade their knowledge, or lack of it, about their respective spouses.

1.00 News at One 1.20 Thames news with Robin Houston 1.30 A Country Practice.

2.30 The Market. Sun Brookes and Trevor Hyatt with news of the best food buys available this week. The guest cook is Derek Nimmo.

3.00 Games. Episodes seven of the drama series set in Covent Garden workshops of a fashion design company 3.25 Thames news headlines 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.18 The Moomins 4.20 Razzmatazz. Alistair Pirrie talks to Bucks Fizz singer Mike Nolan in a programme recorded on the day Nolan was seriously injured in a road accident.

4.45 The Book Tower presented by Neil Innes. His guest is Catherine Brighton who wrote and illustrated a picture book about a blind girl (Oracle).

5.15 Blockbusters.

5.25 News 5.00 Thames news. Help! Viv Thomas goes with news of the mind.

5.50 Behind the Scheme which help people with psychiatric problems.

6.35 Crossroads. Terry Lawton takes his Scott into letting him share his hat.

7.00 Wash You Were Here...? Judith Chalmers reports on her stay at the Majorcan resort of Cala Millor. Annela Rick has been learning to sail in Devon; and Chris Kelly explores the Scottish borders (Oracle).

7.30 Coronation Street. Hilda learns something about her new lodger (Oracle).

8.00 This Is Your Life. Eamonn Andrews lies in wait to ambush another unsuspecting worthy.

8.30 Moving. Comedy series, based on the hit West End play, about a couple's experiences when trying to sell their flat, res. (Oracle).

9.00 Lytton's Diary. The Fleet Street gossip columnist is trying to dig up the dirt on a merchant banker who may have a dubious past. Starring Peter Bowles (Oracle).

10.00 News at Ten.

10.30 Midweek Sport Special. International boxing and football are on the bill tonight with highlights from Frank Warren's promotion at the Britannia Leisure Centre, Shoreditch, featuring Terry Marsh and the best of the action in a Mink Cup match and the European Super Cup match between Juventus and Liverpool in Turin.

12.00 Portrait of a Legend. Sly and the Family Stone.

12.25 Night Thoughts.



Viktoria Mullova: Real Lives (BBC 1, 9.25pm)

Lost roots and family: gained fame and fortune. That, reduced to its basics is the story of Viktoria Mullova, whose improbable story is told in REAL LIVES (BBC 1, 9.25pm). The thin trickle of self-exiling musicians, writers and dancers from the Eastern bloc has become a flood, a fact that undoubtedly robs Katya Krausova's film of the drama of novelty. And the reason the 28-year-old violinist fled the Soviet Union is similar to that advanced by her predecessors: the artistic ceiling was too low and the demands of the state were too high. But there are other, more romantic, elements mixed into Miss Mullova's story, and from these tonight's film draws its strength. For example: the escape was two years in the planning. Not a whisper to anyone. She fled with her lover and mentor, a Soviet conductor. He left his orchestra behind; she left her

CHOICE

Strad, or rather the state's Strad. The farewell gift of a Glazunov trust into her hands by a sympathetic old soul at the airport was some sort of compensation. Penalties, the lovers arrived in the United States. "Very few nice things come out of Russia," said the man in the musical instruments shop who acquiesced Miss Mullova's hopes that her only possessions, two antique bows, were genuine. No doubt, however, about the authenticity of Miss Mullova's talent. She is getting all the engagements she can cope with, her fellow defector is having to struggle.

● Much of Channel 4's cinema magazine VISIONS (9.00pm) is given over to British films of 1945, a year of peaks (Brief Encounter, Harry's War) and troughs (I'll Be Your

Sweetheart: The Wicked Lady: of gargantuan follies like Caesar and Cleopatra that had their eyes fixed so firmly on the American market that they did not see the banana skin lying in their path; and the embryonic movement for women's rights was given a fillip by Wendy Hiller's playing a woman firmly in control of her own destiny in I Know Where I'm Going. It is, of course, always something of an emotional experience to see snippets from old films that evoke happy and sad memories that have nothing to do with the actual content of the films, and for that reason I welcome Visions. But I had always believed this to be a film programme that digested beneath the topicality of the analytical comment in tonight's edition is surprisingly shallow.

Peter Daville

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Film: Old Mother Riley's Ghosts (1941) starring Arthur Lucan and Kathleen Godwin. Comedy about a charwoman who believes she has inherited a public house in Scotland only to discover when she arrives to claim her inheritance that it is a castle - infested with ghosts and spies. Directed by John Baxter.

4.00 A Plus 4. Paul Jones presents a discussion on the need to overhaul the country's reward system.

4.30 Countdown. Yesterday's winner of the anagrams and mental arithmetic competition is challenged by Ian Lowe, a photographic technician from Penrith, Lancashire.

5.00 Alice. One of the Phoenix. Arizona, diner waitress's colleagues, Vera, is shattered when her boyfriend announces that he is going to marry somebody else.

5.30 The Mary Tyler Moore Show. Mary and Rhoda take their boss, Lou, to the cinema when his wife is out of town for a few days. Who should they see in the theatre but Lou's son-in-law - but not with Lou's daughter.

6.00 Danger Man. John Drake is in the Arabian desert disguised as a down-and-out desert rat, but in reality investigating a case of a thriving slave trade.

6.30 The Living Body. Part 15 of the 26-part series on the inner workings of the human body examines how we are able to breathe.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.50 Comment. The political side of this week is taken by Giles Radice, Labour MP for Durham North and his party's spokesman on education.

8.00 The Dragon Has Two Tongues. Part two of the history of Wales series as seen through two pairs of eyes covers the period from the arrival of the Romans in 43 AD to the time of their departure almost five centuries later. As usual, Professor Gwyn Al Williams and Wynne Davies disagree completely on the interpretation of events.

8.30 Diverse Reports. The alternative current affairs programme this week includes a report by Christopher Herd on the government's proposals to sell shares in the Trustee Savings Bank. Plus Paul Foot of the Daily Mirror commenting on the week's television news.

9.00 Visions. Cinema magazine programme (see Choice).

10.00 Film: Hot Water, Cold Water (1976) starring Jean Lapointe in a comedy drama about a powerful money-lender who has an extravagant party thrown for him by his friends and his victims. Directed by Andre Forcier (French with English subtitles).

11.45 Close-down.

Radio 4

On long wave 1 also VHF stereo. 5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing. 6.55 The Prayer for the Day. 6.55 Today. 7.00 News. 7.05 Today. 7.10 News. 7.15 Today. 7.20 News. 7.25 Today. 7.30 News. 7.35 Today. 7.40 News. 7.45 Today. 7.50 News. 7.55 Today. 8.00 News. 8.05 Today. 8.10 News. 8.15 Today. 8.20 News. 8.25 Today. 8.30 News. 8.35 Today. 8.40 News. 8.45 Today. 8.50 News. 8.55 Today. 9.00 News. 9.05 Today. 9.10 News. 9.15 Today. 9.20 News. 9.25 Today. 9.30 News. 9.35 Today. 9.40 News. 9.45 Today. 9.50 News. 9.55 Today. 10.00 News. 10.05 Today. 10.10 News. 10.15 Today. 10.20 News. 10.25 Today. 10.30 News. 10.35 Today. 10.40 News. 10.45 Today. 10.50 News. 10.55 Today. 11.00 News. 11.05 Today. 11.10 News. 11.15 Today. 11.20 News. 11.25 Today. 11.30 News. 11.35 Today. 11.40 News. 11.45 Today. 11.50 News. 11.55 Today. 12.00 News. 12.05 Today. 12.10 News. 12.15 Today. 12.20 News. 12.25 Today. 12.30 News. 12.35 Today. 12.40 News. 12.45 Today. 12.50 News. 12.55 Today. 1.00 News. 1.05 Today. 1.10 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Today. 8.30 News. 8.35 Today. 8.40 News. 8.45 Today. 8.50 News. 8.55 Today. 9.00 News. 9.05 Today. 9.10 News. 9.15 Today. 9.20 News. 9.25 Today. 9.30 News. 9.35 Today. 9.40 News. 9.45 Today. 9.50 News. 9.55 Today. 10.00 News. 10.05 Today. 10.10 News. 10.15 Today. 10.20 News. 10.25 Today. 10.30 News. 10.35 Today. 10.40 News. 10.45 Today. 10.50 News. 10.55 Today. 11.00 News. 11.05 Today. 11.10 News. 11.15 Today. 11.20 News. 11.25 Today. 11.30 News. 11.35 Today. 11.40 News. 11.45 Today. 11.50 News. 11.55 Today. 12.00 News. 12.05 Today. 12.10 News. 12.15 Today. 12.20 News. 12.25 Today. 12.30 News. 12.35 Today. 12.40 News. 12.45 Today. 12.50 News. 12.55 Today. 1.00 News. 1.05 Today. 1.10 News. 1.15 Today. 1.20 News. 1.25 Today. 1.30 News. 1.35 Today. 1.40 News. 1.45 Today. 1.50 News. 1.55 Today. 2.00 News. 2.05 Today. 2.10 News. 2.15 Today. 2.20 News. 2.25 Today. 2.30 News. 2.35 Today. 2.40 News. 2.45 Today. 2.50 News. 2.55 Today. 3.00 News. 3.05 Today. 3.10 News. 3.15 Today. 3.20 News. 3.25 Today. 3.30 News. 3.35 Today. 3.40 News. 3.45 Today. 3.50 News. 3.55 Today. 4.00 News. 4.05 Today. 4.10 News. 4.15 Today. 4.20 News. 4.25 Today. 4.30 News. 4.35 Today. 4.40 News. 4.45 Today. 4.50 News. 4.55 Today. 5.00 News. 5.05 Today. 5.10 News. 5.15 Today. 5.20 News. 5.25 Today. 5.30 News. 5.35 Today. 5.40 News. 5.45 Today. 5.50 News. 5.55 Today. 6.00 News. 6.05 Today. 6.10 News. 6.15 Today. 6.20 News. 6.25 Today. 6.30 News. 6.35 Today. 6.40 News. 6.45 Today. 6.50 News. 6.55 Today. 7.00 News. 7.05 Today. 7.10 News. 7.15 Today. 7.20 News. 7.25 Today. 7.30 News. 7.35 Today. 7.40 News. 7.45 Today. 7.50 News. 7.55 Today. 8.00 News. 8.05 Today. 8.10 News. 8.15 Today. 8.20 News. 8.25 Today. 8.30 News. 8.35 Today. 8.40 News. 8.45 Today. 8.50 News. 8.55 Today. 9.00 News. 9.05 Today. 9.10 News. 9.15 Today. 9.20 News. 9.25 Today. 9.30 News. 9.35 Today. 9.40 News. 9.45 Today. 9.50 News. 9.55 Today. 10.00 News. 10.05 Today. 10.10 News. 10.15 Today. 10.20 News. 10.25 Today. 10.30 News. 10.35 Today. 10.40 News. 10.45 Today. 10.50 News. 10.55 Today. 11.00 News. 11.05 Today. 11.10 News. 11.15 Today. 11.20 News. 11.25 Today. 11.30 News. 11.35 Today. 11.40 News. 11.45 Today. 11.50 News. 11.55 Today. 12.00 News. 12.05 Today. 12.10 News. 12.15 Today. 12.20 News. 12.25 Today. 12.30 News. 12.35 Today. 12.40 News. 12.45 Today. 12.50 News. 12.55 Today. 1.00 News. 1.05 Today. 1.10 News. 1.15 Today. 1.20 News. 1.25 Today. 1.30 News. 1.35 Today. 1.40 News. 1.45 Today. 1.50 News. 1.55 Today. 2.00 News. 2.05 Today. 2.10 News. 2.15 Today. 2.20 News. 2.25 Today. 2.30 News. 2.35 Today. 2.40 News. 2.45 Today. 2.50 News. 2.55 Today. 3.00 News. 3.05 Today. 3.10 News. 3.15 Today. 3.20 News. 3.25 Today. 3.30 News. 3.35 Today. 3.40 News. 3.45 Today. 3.50 News. 3.55 Today. 4.00 News. 4.05 Today. 4.10 News. 4.15 Today. 4.20 News. 4.25 Today. 4.30 News. 4.35 Today. 4.40 News. 4.45 Today. 4.50 News. 4.55 Today. 5.00 News. 5.05 Today. 5.10 News. 5.15 Today. 5.20 News. 5.25 Today. 5.30 News. 5.35 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Today. 12.40 News. 12.45 Today. 12.50 News. 12.55 Today. 1.00 News. 1.05 Today. 1.10 News. 1.15 Today. 1.20 News. 1.25 Today. 1.30 News. 1.35 Today. 1.40 News. 1.45 Today. 1.50 News. 1.55 Today. 2.00 News. 2.05 Today. 2.10 News. 2.15 Today. 2.20 News. 2.25 Today. 2.30 News. 2.35 Today. 2.40 News. 2.45 Today. 2.50 News. 2.55 Today. 3.00 News. 3.05 Today. 3.10 News. 3.15 Today. 3.20 News. 3.25 Today. 3.30 News. 3.35 Today. 3.40 News. 3.45 Today. 3.50 News. 3.55 Today. 4.00 News. 4.05 Today. 4.10 News. 4.15 Today. 4.20 News. 4.25 Today. 4.30 News. 4.35 Today. 4.40 News. 4.45 Today. 4.50 News. 4.55 Today. 5.00 News. 5.05 Today. 5.10 News. 5.15 Today. 5.20 News. 5.25 Today. 5.30 News. 5.35 Today. 5.40 News. 5.45 Today. 5.50 News. 5.55 Today. 6.00 News. 6.05 Today. 6.10 News. 6.15 Today. 6.20 News. 6.25 Today. 6.30 News. 6.35 Today. 6.40 News. 6.45 Today. 6.50 News. 6.55 Today. 7.00 News. 7.05 Today. 7.10 News. 7.15 Today. 7.20 News. 7.25 Today. 7.30 News. 7.35 Today. 7.40 News. 7.45 Today. 7.50 News. 7.55 Today. 8.00 News. 8.05 Today. 8.10 News. 8.15 Today. 8.20 News. 8.25 Today. 8.30 News. 8.35 Today. 8.40 News. 8.45 Today. 8.50 News. 8.55 Today. 9.00 News. 9.05 Today. 9.10 News. 9.15 Today. 9.20 News. 9.25 Today. 9.30 News. 9.35 Today. 9.40 News. 9.45 Today. 9.50 News. 9.55 Today. 10.00 News. 10.05 Today. 10.10 News. 10.15 Today. 10.20 News. 10.25 Today. 10.30 News. 10.35 Today. 10.40 News. 10.45 Today. 10.50 News. 10.55 Today. 11.00 News. 11.05 Today. 11.10 News. 11.15 Today. 11.20 News. 11.25 Today. 11.30 News. 11.35 Today. 11.40 News. 11.45 Today. 11.50 News. 11.55 Today. 12.00 News. 12.05 Today. 12.10 News. 12.15 Today. 12.20 News. 12.25 Today. 12.30 News. 12.35 Today. 12.40 News. 12.45 Today. 12.50 News. 12.55 Today. 1.00 News. 1.05 Today. 1.10 News. 1.15 Today. 1.20 News. 1.25 Today. 1.30 News. 1.35 Today. 1.40 News. 1.45 Today. 1.50 News. 1.55 Today. 2.00 News. 2.05 Today. 2.10 News. 2.15 Today. 2.20 News. 2.25 Today. 2.30 News. 2.35 Today. 2.40 News. 2.45 Today. 2.50 News. 2.55 Today. 3.00 News. 3.05 Today. 3.10 News. 3.15 Today. 3.20 News. 3.25 Today. 3.30 News. 3.35 Today. 3.40 News. 3.45 Today. 3.50 News. 3.55 Today. 4.00 News. 4.05 Today. 4.10 News. 4.15 Today. 4.20 News. 4.25 Today. 4.30 News. 4.35 Today. 4.40 News. 4.45 Today. 4.50 News. 4.55 Today. 5.00 News. 5.05 Today. 5.10 News. 5.15 Today. 5.20 News. 5.25 Today. 5.30 News. 5.35 Today. 5.40 News. 5.45 Today. 5.50 News. 5.55 Today. 6.00 News. 6.05 Today. 6.10 News. 6.15 Today. 6.20 News. 6.25 Today. 6.30 News. 6.35 Today. 6.40 News. 6.45 Today. 6.50 News. 6.55 Today. 7.00 News. 7.05 Today. 7.10 News. 7.15 Today. 7.20 News. 7.25 Today. 7.30 News. 7.35 Today. 7.40 News. 7.45 Today. 7.50 News. 7.55 Today. 8.00 News. 8.05 Today. 8.10 News. 8.15 Today. 8.20 News. 8.25 Today. 8.30 News. 8.35 Today. 8.40 News. 8.45 Today. 8.50 News. 8.55 Today. 9.00 News. 9.05 Today. 9.10 News. 9.15 Today. 9.20 News. 9.25 Today. 9.30 News. 9.35 Today. 9.40 News. 9.45 Today. 9.50 News. 9.55 Today. 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12.00 News. 12.05 Today. 12.10 News. 12.15 Today. 12.20 News. 12.25 Today. 12.30 News. 12.35 Today. 12.40 News. 12.45 Today. 12.50 News. 12.55 Today. 1.00 News. 1.05 Today. 1.10 News. 1.15 Today. 1.20 News. 1.25 Today. 1.30 News. 1.35 Today. 1.40 News. 1.45 Today. 1.50 News. 1.55 Today. 2.00 News. 2.05 Today. 2.10 News. 2.15 Today. 2.20 News. 2.25 Today. 2.30 News. 2.35 Today. 2.40 News. 2.45 Today. 2.50 News. 2.55 Today. 3.00 News. 3.05 Today. 3.10 News. 3.15 Today. 3.20 News. 3.25 Today. 3.30 News. 3.35 Today. 3.40 News. 3.45 Today. 3.50 News. 3.55 Today. 4.00 News. 4.05 Today. 4.10 News. 4.15 Today. 4.20 News. 4.25 Today. 4.30 News. 4.35 Today. 4.40 News. 4.45 Today. 4.50 News. 4.55 Today. 5.00 News. 5.05 Today. 5.10 News. 5.15 Today. 5.20 News. 5.25 Today. 5.30 News. 5.35 Today. 5.40 News. 5.45 Today. 5.50 News. 5.55 Today. 6.00 News. 6.05 Today. 6.10 News. 6.15 Today. 6.20 News. 6.25 Today. 6.30 News.

